

VOLUME 48, NUMBER 4, 2009

IBNS JOURNAL



Jerusalem and the Dome of the Rock

The Indian Rupee: Used Around the World

The Lewes Pound

Three Unknown Concentration Camp Notes from Dora-Mittelbau

Of Fiji, y2k and the Meaning of Money



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TOP LOTS

Palestine, Currency Board, £5, 1 September 1927. Sold for £58,000.

Palestine, Currency Board, £10, 1 September 1927. Sold for £37,000.

Australian, Reserve Bank, presentation book of 1966 decimal specimens.
Sold for £35,000.

Palestine, Currency Board, £50, 7 September 1939. Sold for £28,000.

Saint Lucia, Government issue, 5/-, Castries, 1 October 1920. Sold for £22,000.

Bank Of England, Matthew Marshall, £10, London 1835. Sold for £22,000.

Turks & Caicos Islands, Government issue, 5 shillings, 10 January 1928.
Sold for £21,000.

Turks & Caicos Islands, Government issue, 10 shillings, 12 November 1918.
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Barbados, Government issue, \$100, 1 June 1943. Sold for £18,000.

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Editor's Column

The last edition of the *IBNS Journal* for 2009 sees another fine collection of articles. The lead article for this edition is Michael Bonine's detailed study of the architecture of Jerusalem as seen on banknotes, with particular emphasis on the Dome of the Rock. Whatever political persuasion or religious beliefs one holds, the importance of the Dome of the Rock cannot be denied and the reasons for its depiction on the banknotes of many countries are explained in detail by Michael.

Anil Bohara takes us for a trip around the world, or at least a part of it, with his account of the widely used Indian rupee—one of the most influential of world currencies. Dave Kenney highlights a community currency of Great Britain, one of many being produced over the last several years in a number of countries; and this is followed by an account of the discovery of three unknown notes from the Dora-Mittelbau concentration camp by Niels Nielsen and Preben Eriksen (with some assistance from Flemming Lyngbeck Hansen). Kerry Rodgers finishes our list of articles with a tale of interest on commemorative issues from Fiji.

Of course we have the usual features with contributions from our regular team of Don Cleveland, Murray Hanewich, Art Levenite, Ronny Hick and Hans-Dieter Müller—a dedicated team who make the *Journal* possible; as well as making it informative and entertaining! If any other member of the Society would like to contribute to the regular publication of the *Journal* in any capacity, please contact me through editor@ibns.biz.

This edition does see some new features. The first of our member profiles appears on page 71 and our 'Brick in the Wall' donation scheme is featured on page 7. We are lacking a dealer profile for this edition and I'd encourage dealers to submit a profile for a future edition.

Peter Symes

President's Message

I have been a member of the IBNS for about 25 years and during this time I have seen many changes and many constants. All members are the recipients of the good work carried out by many members in varying capacities. We have members who are officers of the Society, board members, and contributors to IBNS activities—particularly in the IBNS chapters.

I recently learnt with some interest of the appointment of a new President of the Turkish Chapter of the IBNS—Omer Yalcinkaya. He takes over from Cem Barlok who has held that position since the chapter was formed. In recognition of his long tenure, the chapter elected Cem 'Founder and Honorary President of the Turkish Chapter'.

Cem Barlok has been an influential person in the IBNS for many years and for me he has been one of the constants of the IBNS. His name was one of the first I came to know in the Society. Always spoken of with respect, Cem is widely known in numismatic circles, not only in Turkey but also in Europe, as he attended many paper money shows in Maastricht. I am sure Cem will maintain a profile within the Society and I trust his contribution will be appreciated for many years to come.

There are, of course, numerous members who have contributed to the IBNS over many years and, in the near future, I hope to announce the recognition of some of our members who have contributed to the development of paper money collecting.

Peter Symes

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Table of Contents

2	Society Officers and Directors
6	Letters
8	Banknote News <i>Compiled by Murray Hanewich 3649</i>
11	New Issues <i>Compiled by Ronny Hick 8967 and Hans-Dieter Müller LM-198</i>
25	Classic Note
27	Jerusalem and the Dome of the Rock <i>Michael E. Bonine 3428</i>
43	The Indian Rupee: Used Around the World <i>Anil R. Bohora LM-199</i>
49	The 70 Communes of Northern France – 1914 Emergency Issue <i>Don Cleveland LM-136</i>
51	The Lewes Pound <i>Dave Kenney 8311</i>
55	Three Unknown Concentration Camp Notes from Dora-Mittelbau <i>Niels Nielsen and Preben Eriksen 8942 Translated into English by Flemming Lyngbeck Hansen LM-190</i>
60	Of Fiji, y2k and the Meaning of Money <i>Dr K.A. Rodgers LM-76</i>
63	Chapter News <i>Compiled by Art Levenite 2863</i>
69	IBNS Announcements
73	Minutes of the IBNS Online Board Meeting and Votes
74	New Members
80	Ad Index
80	Classifieds

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continued from page 2

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Letters

Dear Editor,

I am one of many I'm sure to say the dealer profile is an overdue, welcome addition to the journal. I've used Educational Coin for decades and now have some of the same feeling as visiting a currency shop in person. [See Volume 48 No. 2 pages 66-67 – Editor.]

The image and small mention of the Indian ten rupees paper perked my interest. I have a five and ten rupees blank from this salvage job. Apparently the sheets have been cut to the appropriate size for the market. The information I have matches as far as the Scotsmen salvaging the notes, but differs on the other details. While Tim Welo mentions a date of 1941 and a wreck location in "a harbor in India", I somewhere found information indicating they were salvaged from the cargo ship *SS Brenda*, built 1904 and sunk off Oban Scotland's Ardmuckmish Bay in 1940. Alas, I fail to find this reference now! The use of Scots salvaging the wreck and drying in a warehouse in Scotland would make more sense if my information is correct. I believe India relied on private printers (TDLR?) and can only make a supposition that the paper was produced at a mill in Scotland and was to be transported to England for printing. I researched *SS Brenda* and indeed found two such ships - Brenda and Brenda II.

Does anyone have the full story? I love a good mystery!

Roland Rollins 9555



SS Brenda in a Scottish bay.

Dear Editor,

Collectors should be warned that the latest version of Adobe Photoshop CS4 no longer allows users to open images of many modern banknotes. Whereas the prior version of Photoshop could not be used to print images of such notes (a reasonable restriction in keeping with the stated purpose of preventing counterfeiting), it was still possible to open, edit, and save banknote images with Photoshop CS3. However, Adobe's new heavy-handed approach in CS4 amounts to prior restraint in that it prevents many lawful uses of banknote images which comply with the note issuers' own restrictions. Until such time as Adobe reverts to the previous implementation of the counterfeit deterrence system, I recommend users stick with Photoshop CS3 or consider switching to a competitive digital image editing program.

Owen W. Linzmayer 7962

Dear Editor,

I would like to warn all collectors against fake examples of Iranian banknote, Pick M1, 12 kran 10 Shahi on 5 Mark, which appeared on the market again. This is a German Treasury banknote 5 Mark 1904 with red overprints of denomination in Persian. These banknotes were used to finance German military operations in Persia during WWI.

According to Rosenberg Catalog letter N was used on genuinely overprinted notes (see also Wolfgang König's article in the IBNS Journal Volume 27, 1988). Unfortunately, SCWPM does not mention anything about this fact and many collectors who are using only this publication are unaware of this detail. Many fake overprints are looking very similar to originals and the only detail which indicates that particular overprint is spurious is the different prefix.

On the attached picture there is an example of fake overprint which is made with an ordinary permanent marker (ser no: W 513496). This example is very easy to recognize but less experienced collectors might be cheated even with this one. Dear fellow collectors do not get tempted to buy a rare banknote with relatively small money because, what you buy in fact turns out to be an expensive falsification.

Regards

Krzysztof Walczak 10316



A fake 12 Kran 10 Shahi on 5 Mark, now appearing on the collector market.

Dear Editor,

I would like to report a counterfeit note: West African States P314C 10,000 Francs dated 2001. The most eye catching difference is the silver foil segmented security thread. The actual note has a very shiny one whereas the fake note has a rather dull one. The real note has livelier and darker colors and the fake one has paler colors with a lighter pink underprint.

The signatures on the counterfeit are not correct for a note dated 2001. Scans of a genuine note dated 2001 and a counterfeit are

shown here to illustrate the different signature for *Le Président du Conseil des Ministres*.

Although it is a high quality counterfeit, the paper does not feel genuine with careful touch. If the serial number includes a "4" then it is an open "4" at the upper end, whereas a real note has a closed "4".

Best wishes,
Omer Yalcinkaya 6706



Front and back of the real 10,000-franc note.

Front and back of the counterfeit.

IBNS Wall of Bricks

In Support of Our 50th Anniversary Activities

John Herzog

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The IBNS Wall of Bricks is our fundraising activity to help fund the activities for the 50th Anniversary of the Society. All members are welcome to buy a brick for any amount they would like to donate. Please send any donations to Tim Welo, P.O. Box 208, Purdys, NY 10578, USA or if you have any questions, please email Tim at twelo@optonline.net. Please join your fellow members!

Banknote News

Compiled by Murray Hanewich 3649

Monash's \$2.5m nanotech tool to help prevent bank note fraud

A multi-million dollar nanotechnology tool to be launched in Melbourne, Australia, next March could yield new anti-counterfeiting technology. Designed to accurately etch data on nanoscale surfaces, the electron-beam lithography (EBL) tool will be the first of its kind in Australia. It will be housed in Monash University's upcoming Melbourne Centre for Nanofabrication (MCN).

In EBL, a beam of electrons is scanned across a film. The beam etches a desired pattern onto the film, which can then be transferred onto other materials. Scientists and engineers from across the nation are expected to use the EBL tool for developing new banknote fraud-prevention technologies, microtexturing surfaces, and manufacturing x-ray optical elements.

One example of EBL-related anti-counterfeit technology is Exelgram, which was developed by CSIRO in the 1990s and has been used in Hungarian, Estonian and New Zealand bank notes, Ukrainian visas and American Express travellers' cheques.

Although they appear similar to holograms, Exelgrams are more sophisticated. Their effect cannot be achieved using industrially available optical devices.

Exelgrams use EBL to create arrays of mirrors that are tens of microns wide. The mirrors are arranged on a material's surface and reflect light to form images that change as the material moves.

Monash researcher Matteo Altissimo said there have been discussions about using the tool for improving banknote fraud prevention. "The plan is to use it [the EBL tool] for research and development," he said. "We will try implementing different and novel designs. Also, given the intrinsic ability of the tool to write extremely fine structures, we will try to include this in the [banknote fraud prevention] devices." MCN's EBL tool is manufactured by Vistec Electron Beam Lithography Group and currently is being assembled at Vistec's factory in Albany, New York, U.S.A.

SC Magazine
September 2009

Liang Jun – the lady tractor driver on the 1 yuan note (1960)

In 1962, The People's Bank of China came out with the third issue of Renminbi bank notes. The 1 yuan denomination featured China's first female tractor driver – Liang Jun. The first female tractor driver has devoted her whole life to farm machinery, thus becoming an icon of agricultural modernization. The 80-year-old Liang lives in relatively obscurity nowadays, and as the 60th anniversary of the founding of People's Republic of China approaches, she is filled with emotions. When she was asked about her biggest wish, "My biggest wish is to watch the upcoming 60th Anniversary parade commemorating the founding of People's Republic of China," she answered full of hope.

Born in 1930 into a poor peasant family in Mingshui County, Heilongjiang Province, Liang was sent to live and work for a nearby landlord's family as a child bride when she was 12 years

old. When she was 15, Heilongjiang was one of the first places liberated from Japanese occupation. Rapid changes in the newly liberated area helped her get rid of her fate of becoming a child-bride. Within this good atmosphere, lucky Liang received her education by the CPC.

In 1948, when the Heilongjiang provincial Communist Party committee planned to open a training course to train tractor drivers, Mengya School, the one where Liang studied, received three spots in the course. Liang seized her chance and became one of the first to sign up for the training. She didn't find out she was the only female in the class until after she had been admitted to the training.

Liang acted like a boy, never saying "no" to hard and dirty work, and thus she soon won others' respect. After she finished the course, when she was driving a tractor on the road, villagers raised their thumbs at her, saying, "Look, even girls can drive tractors." Hearing this, she felt very proud.

As the first Chinese female tractor driver, Liang has never left the farm machinery cause. In October 1951, in order to further train Liang, the local Party organization sent her to Beijing Agricultural Machinery Academy, opened by The Ministry of Agriculture, for advanced study.

In 1960, Liang became deputy director general of the Agricultural Bureau in Xiangfang District in Harbin and station master of the Heping Tractor Station. In April 1990, she retired from her position as general engineer of Harbin's Agricultural Machinery Department. We can say that Liang has devoted her whole life to agricultural machinery.

Liang's story was written into primary school textbooks from 1949 to 1953, and she was elected as a member of the National People's Congress three consecutive times between 1954 and 1966. In 1960, the People's Bank of China came out with the third set of Renminbi banknotes. The 1 yuan note, based on a photograph of her, showed a female driving a tractor.

On the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the People's Republic of China, Liang has just passed her 80th birthday, and her biggest wish is to watch the ceremony of the Anniversary. "Each anniversary is a new experience, as each of them shows the big changes that have occurred in our country." Liang said, "This year marks the 60th Anniversary of the founding of New China, and the changes over the recent years are especially big. My biggest wish now is to watch another anniversary parade and to see the changes in Beijing!"

CCTV

Footnote: One of our IBNS Directors, Don Cleveland, was lucky enough to be in China during the 60th Anniversary parade. Like most people in China, he watched the proceedings on television. (Attendance, even to watch the parade, was by invitation only.) At the end of the parade, the TV channel showed views of the large state luncheon given by the Party to Chinese dignitaries, diplomats and party stalwarts. Liang Jun got her wish—she was televised at the parade, seated on a table at the lunch with honored guests of the Peoples' Republic.



Liang Jun 80, stands proudly in front of the 1 Yuan note issue of 1960 which depicts her driving a tractor.



1 Yuan (P-874) with Liang Jun driving a tractor at centre.



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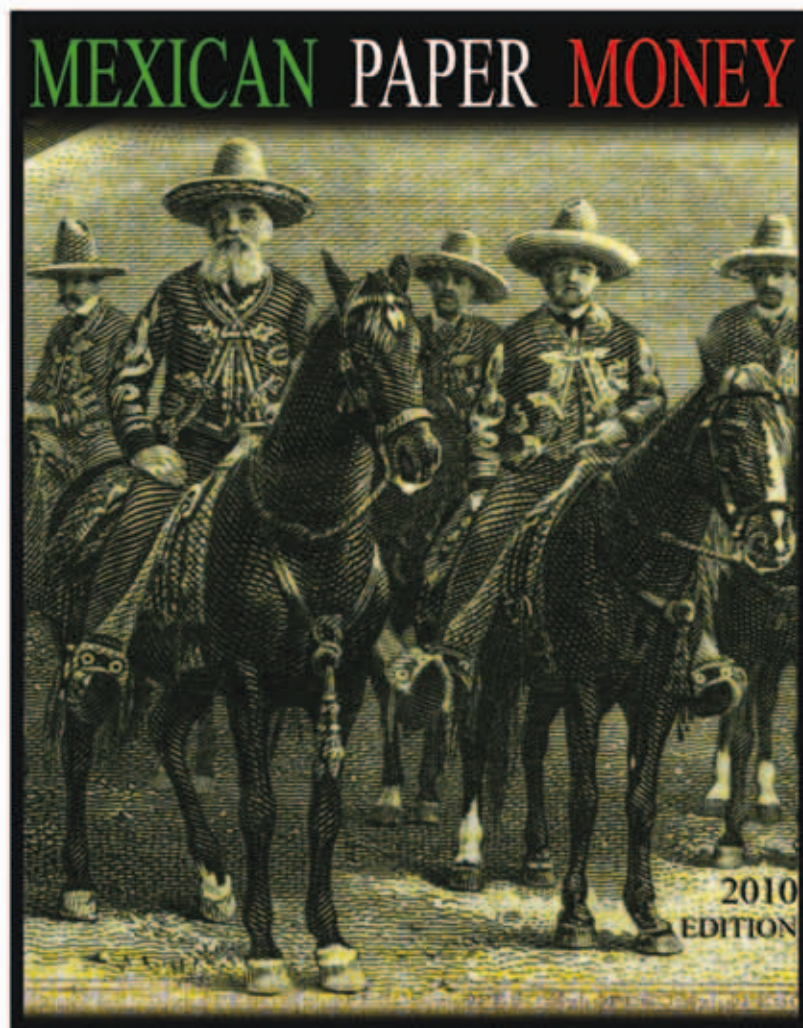
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New Issues

Compiled by Ronny Hick 8967 and Hans-Dieter Müller LM-198

This list of new banknotes has been compiled with the assistance of IBNS members and our thanks go to those who have helped us. We welcome input from all readers of the *IBNS Journal* and ask that reports of new issues be sent to new-issues@ibns.biz; but, before sending scans please check whether we are already aware of a new issue and also if we have a suitable image. Simply go to the IBNS web site, www.theIBNS.org, and select *New Issues* from the menu. All new issues for the next *IBNS Journal* will be listed there as they are reported. (If scans are submitted, please scan the images at 300 dpi and at 100%.)

In the list the entries marked “♦” indicate the note is a new type and eligible for the IBNS Bank Note of the Year Award, whereas other entries are non-circulating notes or new varieties, with changes in signatories, dates, etcetera.

Exchange rates, current at the time of listing, are given in Euros and US Dollars. Exchange values are calculated as at 28 October 2009.

Abbreviations:

CBN: Canadian Bank Note Company

DLR: De La Rue

FCO: François-Charles Oberthur

G&D: Giesecke & Devrient

JEZ: Johan Enschede en Zonen

Afghanistan

50 Afghanis SH 1383 (2004)

Design like P-69, but with year 1383. Right signature changed.
Face value € 0.68 – \$1.01

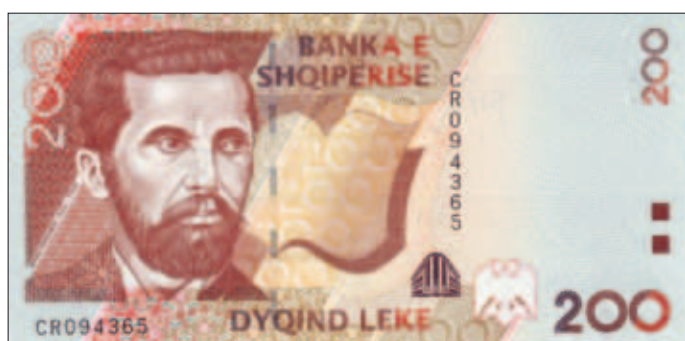
100 Afghanis SH 1383 (2004)

Design like P-70, but with year 1383. Both signatures changed.
Face value € 1.36 – \$2.02

Albania

200 Leka 2007

Design like P-67, but with year 2007. New signatures of *GUVERNATORI* and *DIREJTORI*.
Face value € 1.45 – \$2.15



Courtesy of Peter Mosselberger

Armenia

♦ 100,000 Dram 2009

Issue date: 24.08.2009

New type. Blue and ochre. King Abgar V of Edessa, canvas of the royal flag with a lively portrait of Jesus Christ, fragment of a first century regional map, ancient coin on front. Disciple Thaddeus handing the canvas to King Abgar V on back. Two security threads (one hidden, one partly visible). Hologram stripe on front. Watermark: King Abgar V of Edessa, his crown and 100000.
Face value € 175.37 – \$259.54



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

Australia

20 Dollars 2008

Design like P-59, but with year 2008 (first two digits of serial number). Signature Glenn R. Stevens (*GOVERNOR RESERVE BANK OF AUSTRALIA*) and Ken R. Henry (*SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY*).

Face value € 12.23 – \$18.11

Bangladesh

2 Taka 2009

Design like P-6C, but with year 2009. Embedded micro printed security thread. Signature Mohammed Tareq.
Face value € 0.02 – \$0.03

100 Taka 2009

Design like P-49, but with year 2009. Signature 10 (Dr. Atiur Rahman).
Face value € 0.98 – \$1.45

100 Taka 2009

Design like P-49, but with year 2009. Signature 9 (Salehudin Ahmed).
Face value € 0.98 – \$1.45

500 Taka 2009

Design like P-38, but with year 2009. Signature 10 (Dr. Atiur Rahman).
Face value € 4.90 – \$7.26



Courtesy of Peter Mosselberger

Barbados

100 Dollars 01.05.2007

Issue date: 20.04.2009

Design like P-65, but first time with date. New security features such as reinforced corners, wide segmented security thread and *electrotype* watermark (flower). Regular watermark: map of Barbados. Signature: Dr. Marion Williams.
Face value € 33.63 – \$49.75

Bermuda

2 Dollars 07.05.2007

Design like P-50, but with new date. New signatures of CHAIRMAN and DIRECTOR. Serial prefix C/4.
Face value € 1.35 – \$2.00

10 Dollars 07.05.2007

Design like P-52, but with new date. Signature of CHAIRMAN has changed. Serial prefix C/3.
Face value € 6.76 – \$10.00

Botswana

On 21.08.2009 Botswana issued a new series of banknotes. They all bear the signatures of B. Gaolatihe and L.K. Mohohlo and were printed by DLR.

♦ 10 Pula 2009

New type. Green. Seretse Khama Ian Khama on front. Parliament building in Gaborone on back. Head of a scimitar oryx in see-through device. On front partly visible security thread with imprint *BOB 10*.
Face value € 1.00 – \$1.48



Courtesy of Ny Andry Ranaivosolo

♦ 20 Pula 2009

New type. Red-orange. Kgalemang Tumedisco Motsete on front. Mining conveyors on back. Head of an antelope in see-through device. On front partly visible security thread with imprint *BOB 20*.
Face value € 2.00 – \$2.96



Courtesy of Ny Andry Ranaivosolo

♦ 50 Pula 2009

New type. Brown-green. Sir Seretse Khama on front. Man in canoe and fish eagle with fish on back. People in a boat in see-through device. On front hologram stripe with arms and numeral 50, lined with a fish eagle. On back partly visible security thread with imprint *BOB 50*.
Face value € 5.01 – \$7.41



Courtesy of Ny Andry Ranaivosolo

Courtesy of Ny Andry Ranaivosolo

♦ 100 Pula 2009

New type. Blue. Three *Chiefs* Sebele I, Bathoen I and Khama III on front. Worker sorting rough diamonds on back. Diamond in see-through device. On front hologram stripe with arms and numeral 100, lined with a diamond. On back partly visible security thread with imprint *BOB 100*. Face value € 10.02 – \$14.81



Courtesy of Ny Andry Ranaivosolo

♦ 200 Pula 2009

New type. Purple. Teacher with two children reading on front. Zebras on back. Head of a zebra in see-through device. On front hologram stripe with arms and numeral 200, lined with the head of a zebra. On back partly visible security thread with imprint *BOB 200*. Face value € 20.04 – \$29.62

Brazil

5 Reais (2009)

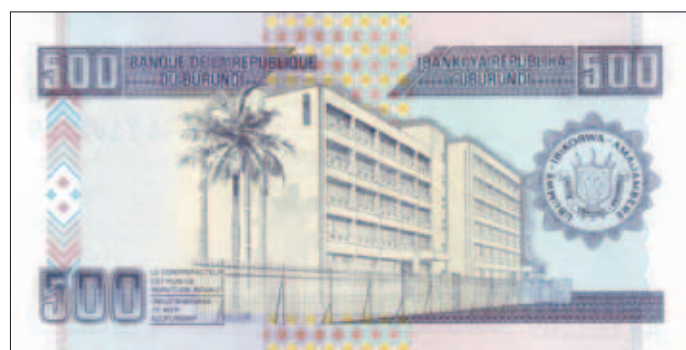
Design like P-244A. Signature 41 second type (Guido Mantega and Henrique de Campos Meirelles). Series # C0001...C - C0544...C (maybe even higher numbers exist). Face value € 1.95 – \$2.88

Burundi

500 Francs 01.05.2009

Design like P-38, but with new date and smaller size (130 mm x 67 mm). Signature title *LE GOUVERNEUR* and *LE 1er VICE-GOUVERNEUR*.

Face value € 0.28 – \$0.40



Courtesy of Ronny Hick

1000 Francs 01.05.2009

Design like P-39, but with new date and smaller size (135 mm * 69 mm).
Signature title *LE GOUVERNEUR* and *LE 1er VICE-GOUVERNEUR*.
Face value € 0.55 – \$0.81



Courtesy of Ronny Hick

Chile

♦ 5000 Pesos 2009

Issue date: 24.09.2009

New type. Red. Gabriela Mistral on front. Palms in National Park *La Campana* and owl on back. See-through device: Gabriela Mistral and numeral 5000. Signature José de Gregorio Rebeco as *PRESIDENTE* and Alejandro Zurbuchen Silva as *GERENTE GENERAL*. Polymer plastic.
Face value € 6.38 – \$9.44



Courtesy of Ronny Hick

Denmark

♦ 50 Kroner (20)09

Issue date: 11.08.2009

New type. Violet. Sallingsund Bridge on front. Skarpsalling Vessel and map of Northwest Denmark on back. Series Prefix A0, A2 - A3 reported. Probably higher prefixes will follow.
Face value € 6.72 – \$9.93



Courtesy of Ronny Hick

100 Kroner 2008

Design like P-61, but with year 2008.
Face value € 13.44 – \$19.88

200 Kroner 2007

Design like P-62, but with year 2007.
Face value € 26.87 – \$39.75

Dominican Republic

1000 Pesos Oro 2009

Design like P-173, but with year 2009. Watermark: Juan Pablo Duarte and 1000 (unchanged). Signature Héctor Valdez Albizu und Vicente Bengoa (unchanged).
Face value € 18.44 – \$27.70



Courtesy of Peter Mosselberger

2000 Pesos Oro 2009

Design like P-174, but with year 2009. Watermark: Juan Pablo Duarte and 1000 (unchanged). Signature Héctor Valdez Albizu und Vicente Bengoa (unchanged).
Face value € 36.88 – \$55.40



Courtesy of Ronny Hick

East Caribbean States

1 Dollar (1988 - 1989)

Design like P-21, but with suffix A (for Antigua). Signature 1 (Sir Cecil Jacobs). Serial prefix C. 223,133 notes printed (calculated from lowest and highest known serial numbers).
Face value € 0.26 – \$0.37



Courtesy of Ronny Hick

5 Dollars (1988 - 1993) G

Design like P-22g, but with unlisted signature 1 (Sir Cecil Jacobs).
Face value € 1.27 – \$1.86



Courtesy of Steffen Simon

5 Dollars (1988 - 1993) V

Design like P-22v, but with unlisted signature 1 (Sir Cecil Jacobs).
Face value € 1.27 – \$1.86

20 Dollars (1988 - 1993) G

Design like P-24g, but with unlisted signature 2 (K Dwight Venner).
Face value € 5.09 – \$7.42



Courtesy of Steffen Simon

Egypt

1 Pound 01.10.2007

Design like P-50, but with new date. Signature 22 (Farouk Abdel Baky El Okdah). Watermark: Pharaoh Tutankhamen in three-quarter profile.
Face value € 0.12 – \$0.18

1 Pound 15.05.2008

Design like P-50, but with new date. Signature 22 (Farouk Abdel Baky El Okdah). Watermark: Tutankhamen's mask.
Face value € 0.12 – \$0.18

5 Pounds 25.02.2007

Design like P-63, but with new date. Signature 22 (Farouk Abdel Baky El Okdah). Watermark: Pharaoh Chephren.
Face value € 0.61 – \$0.92

5 Pounds 04.05.2008

Design like P-63, but with new date. Signature 22 (Farouk Abdel Baky El Okdah). Watermark: Pharaoh Chephren.
Face value € 0.61 – \$0.92

5 Pounds 13.05.2008

Design like P-63, but with new date. Signature 22 (Farouk Abdel Baky El Okdah). Watermark: Pharaoh Chephren.
Face value € 0.61 – \$0.92

10 Pounds 15.02.2007

Design like P-64, but with new date. Signature 22 (Farouk Abdel Baky El Okdah). Watermark: Pharaoh Chephren.
Face value € 1.22 – \$1.83

20 Pounds 13.08.2006

Design like P-65, but with new date. Signature 22 (Farouk Abdel Baky El Okdah). Watermark: Tutankhamen's mask.
Face value € 2.44 – \$3.66

20 Pounds 15.08.2007

Design like P-65, but with new date. Signature 22 (Farouk Abdel Baky El Okdah). Watermark: Cleopatra in three-quarter profile.
Face value € 2.44 – \$3.66

50 Pounds 20.08.2007

Design like P-66, but with new date. Signature 22 (Farouk Abdel Baky El Okdah). Watermark: Queen Nefertiti.
Face value € 6.09 – \$9.15

50 Pounds 25.03.2009

Design like P-66, but with new date. Signature 22 (Farouk Abdel Baky El Okdah). Watermark: Queen Nefertiti.
Face value € 6.09 – \$9.15

100 Pounds 15.06.2009

Design like P-67, but with new date. Signature 22 (Farouk Abdel Baky El Okdah). Watermark: Sphinx of Gizeh.
Face value € 12.18 – \$18.30

200 Pounds 15.06.2009

Design like P-68, but with new date. Smaller size. Signature 22 (Farouk Abdel Baky El Okdah).

Face value € 24.37 – \$36.59

Ethiopia

50 Birr 2008

Design like P-51, but with year 2008 (and 2000, Ethiopian era). Signature 6.

Face value € 2.65 – \$3.98

100 Birr 2008

Design like P-52, but with year 2008 (and 2000, Ethiopian era). Signature 6.

Face value € 5.30 – \$7.96

Guatemala

5 Quetzales 17.01.2007

Design like P-110, but with new date. Printer: FCO.

Face value € 0.40 – \$0.60



Courtesy of Ronny Hick

10 Quetzales 17.01.2007

Design like P-111, but with new date. New signatures (as on P-114; 24.01.2007). Printer: CBN.

Face value € 0.80 – \$1.20



Courtesy of Ronny Hick

20 Quetzales 24.01.2007

Design like P-112, but with new date. New signatures (as on P-114; 24.01.2007). Printer DLR.

Face value € 1.60 – \$2.40



Courtesy of Ronny Hick

Guyana

20 Dollars (2009)

Design like P-30, but with new signature. Signature 14: Lawrence Williams as *GOVERNOR* and Dr. Ashni Singh as *MINISTER OF FINANCE*.

Face value € 0.07 – \$0.10

100 Dollars (2009)

Design like unlisted issue from 2005, but with new signature. Signature 14: Lawrence Williams as *GOVERNOR* and Dr. Ashni Singh as *MINISTER OF FINANCE*.

Face value € 0.32 – \$0.49

1000 Dollars (2009)

Design like unlisted issue from 2005, but with new signature. Signature 14: Lawrence Williams as *GOVERNOR* and Dr. Ashni Singh as *MINISTER OF FINANCE*.

Face value € 3.24 – \$4.87



Courtesy of Karl Faltenbacher

Honduras

2 Lempiras 17.04.2008

Design like P-80A, but with new date. New signatures of *PRESIDENTE* (Edwin Araque Bonilla) at left, of *GERENTE* (Jorge Oviedo Imboden) at center and of *SECRETARIA DE FINANZAS* (Rebeca P Santos) at right.

Face value € 0.07 – \$0.11

Hong Kong

150 Dollars 01.01.2009 from *Standard Chartered Bank*

Issue date: 01.10.2009

New type. Commemorative issue *150 years Standard Chartered Bank in Hongkong*. Blue. Headquarter of SCB on front. People in front of skyline on back. Serial prefix SC. Total issue: 750,000 pieces. Sales price HK\$280 for single banknote. Sheets (4 in 1 and 35 in 1) also available. 10,000 pieces reserved for “single self-selected serial number” (sales price HK\$888) and 100 pieces reserved for *lucky numbers* (will be sold to the highest bidders).

Face value € 12.89 – \$19.36



Courtesy of Peter Mosselberger

India

10 Rupees 2007

Design like P-95b. Under print letter *L*. Signature 89 (Y. Venugopal Reddy).

Face value € 0.14 – \$0.21

10 Rupees 2007

Design like P-95b. Under print letter *M*. Signature 89 (Y. Venugopal Reddy).

Face value € 0.14 – \$0.21

10 Rupees 2009

Design like P-95, but with year 2009. No under print letter. Signature Dr. D. Subbarao.

Face value € 0.14 – \$0.21

10 Rupees 2009

Design like P-95, but with year 2009. Under print letter *L*. Signature Dr. D. Subbarao.

Face value € 0.14 – \$0.21

20 Rupees 2009

Design like P-96, but with year 2009. Under print letter *E*. Signature Dr. D. Subbarao.

Face value € 0.29 – \$0.43

50 Rupees 2006

Design like P-97b. Under print letter *L*. Signature 89 (Y. Venugopal Reddy).

Face value € 0.71 – \$1.07

50 Rupees 2007

Design like P-97c. Under print letter *L*. Signature 89 (Y. Venugopal Reddy).

Face value € 0.71 – \$1.07

50 Rupees 2009

Design like P-97, but with year 2009. No under print letter. Signature Dr. D. Subbarao.

Face value € 0.71 – \$1.07

100 Rupees 2009

Design like P-98, but with year 2009. No under print letter. Signature Dr. D. Subbarao.

Face value € 1.43 – \$2.14

500 Rupees 2009

Design like P-97, but with year 2009. No under print letter. Signature Dr. D. Subbarao.

Face value € 7.14 – \$10.72

500 Rupees 2009

Design like P-99, but with year 2009. Under print letter *E*. Signature Dr. D. Subbarao.

Face value € 7.14 – \$10.72

1000 Rupees 2008

Design like P-100, but with year 2008. Under print letter *L*. Signature 89 (Y. Venugopal Reddy).

Face value € 14.28 – \$21.44

Indonesia

1000 Rupiah 2009

Design like P-141, but with year 2009.

Face value € 0.07 – \$0.11

♦ 2000 Rupiah 2009

New type. Brown-blue. Prince (*Pangeran*) Antasari on front. Dayak dancers from South Kalimantan on back. Watermark: Prince Antasari.

Face value € 0.14 – \$0.21



Courtesy of Ronny Hick

5000 Rupiah 2001/2009

Design like P-142, but with year 2009.

Face value € 0.35 – \$0.53

100,000 Rupiah 2004/2009

Design like P-146, but with year 2009.

Face value € 7.01 – \$10.53

Iran

♦ 5000 Rials (2009)

Issue date: August 2009

New type. Front like P-145. Back multicolored. *OMID* satellite, *Safir 2* rocket, globe with marked territory of Iran on back.

Signature: Mahmud Bahmani and Seyed Shamseddin Hosseini.

Watermark: Khomeini.

Face value € 0.34 – \$0.51



Courtesy of Thomas Augustsson

Jamaica

50 Dollars 15.01.2008

Design like P-83, but with new date. Signature 13 (Derick Milton Latibeaudiere). Watermark Samuel Sharpe.

Face value € 0.38 – \$0.57

♦ 5000 Dollars 15.01.2009

Issue date: 24.09.2009

New type. Brown. Hugh Lawson Shearer and arms on front.

Blossoms of Frangipani and aerial view of Highway 2000 on back.

Signature 13 (Derick Milton Latibeaudiere). Watermark: Hugh Lawson Shearer and numeral 5000. Printer: DLR. Hybrid banknote.

Face value € 37.54 – \$56.39



Courtesy of Ronny Hick

Jordan

50 Dinars 2008 - AH 1429

Design like P-38, but with year 2008. Signature 28.

Face value € 46.94 – \$70.51

Lebanon

1000 Livres 2008

Design like P-84.

Face value € 0.44 – \$0.66

Lesotho

10 Maloti 2009

Design like P-15, but with year 2009. Signature Dr. Moeketsi Senaoana.

Face value € 0.89 – \$1.33

50 Maloti 2009

Design like P-17, but with year 2009. Signature 8 (Dr. Moeketsi Senaoana). Watermark: electrotype watermark (numeral 50) added to arms.

Face value € 4.44 – \$6.67

Macedonia

100 Denari 01.2008

Design like P-16, but with new date. One signature only.

Face value € 1.64 – \$2.39

Malaysia

50 Ringgit (2009)

Issue date: 15.07.2009

Design like P-49, but without commemorative imprint and minor changes: larger signature of Zeti Akhtar Aziz on front. On back windowed thread wider and color-shifting, numeral 50 printed in two-color fluorescent ink. Printer: G&D in Malaysia. Face value € 9.85 – \$14.80





Courtesy of Peter Mosselberger

Mexico

20 Pesos 20.11.2007

Design like P-122, but with new date. Series *F*. Polymer plastic. Face value € 1.02 – \$1.53

50 Pesos 28.04.2008

Design like P-123, but with new date. Series *J*. Signature José Julián Sidaoui Dib as *JUNTA DE GOBIERNO* and Raúl Valdés Ramos as *CAJERO PRINCIPAL*.

Face value € 2.56 – \$3.84

100 Pesos 20.11.2007

New type. Commemorative issue *100 years Mexican Revolution*. Red-yellow. Steam locomotive on front. Armed people on back. See-through device: corn. Series *A*. Circulation 50,000,000 pieces. Polymer plastic.

Face value € 5.11 – \$7.67



Courtesy of Ricardo Ramirez Garcia

100 Pesos 28.04.2008

Design like P-118, but with new date. Series *EA*. Signatures Raúl Valdés Ramos (as *CAJERO PRINCIPAL*) and Guillermo Ortiz Martínez (as *JUNTA DE GOBIERNO*).

Face value € 5.11 – \$7.67

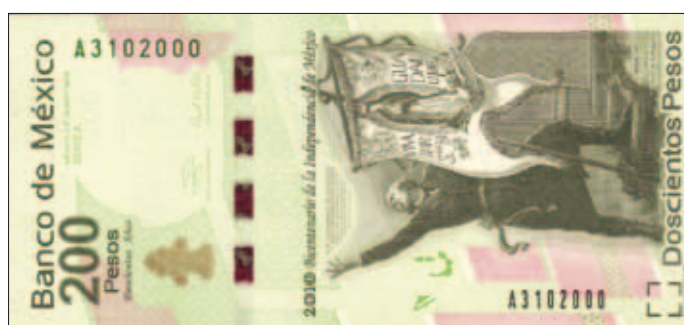


Courtesy of Ricardo Ramirez Garcia

200 Pesos 15.09.2008

New type. Commemorative issue *200 years Independence Movement*. Green. Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla with banner on front. *Ángel de la Independencia* (Angel of Independence) from *Paseo de la Reforma* in México City and red cap as symbol of freedom on back. Series *A*. Circulation 50,000,000 pieces.

Face value € 10.22 – \$15.34



Courtesy of Ricardo Ramirez Garcia

500 Pesos 28.10.2008

Design like P-120, but with new date. Series *AT*. Signature Everardo Elizondo Almaguer as *JUNTA DE GOBIERNO* and Raúl Valdés Ramos as *CAJERO PRINCIPAL*.

Face value € 25.54 – \$38.36

Mongolia

50 Tugrik 2008

Design like P-64, but with year 2008. New signature.

Face value € 0.02 – \$0.03

Myanmar

5000 Kyats (2009)

Issue date: 01.10.2009

New type. Red-purple. White elephant on front. Temples on back. Face value € 511.39 – \$768.05 (Black market approx. € 3.50 – \$5.00)



Courtesy of Ronny Hick

Namibia

20 Dollars (2009)

Design like P-6. Serial prefix H (all previous issues had the prefix J). Signature 3 (Tom K. Alweendo).

Face value € 1.77 – \$2.67

Nepal

500 Rupees (2009)

Design like P-65, but without overprint in watermark area. Signature Deependra Bahadur Chettry. Watermark rhododendron. Printer probably FCO.

Face value € 4.45 – \$6.69



Courtesy of Peter Mosselberger

New Zealand

5 Dollars (20)06

Design like P-185b, but with year 2006 (first two digits of the serial number indicate the year of printing). Signature: Alan Bollard.

Face value € 2.51 – \$3.77

50 Dollars (20)07

Design like P-188b, with year 2007 (first two digits of the serial number) indicate the year of printing). Signature: Alan Bollard.

Face value € 25.08 – \$37.67

Nigeria

10 Naira 2009

Design like P-33, but with year 2009. Signature 14 (Chukwuma Soludo as *GOVERNOR* and Ben Onyido as *DIRECTOR OF CURRENCY AND BRANCH OPERATIONS*).

Face value € 0.04 – \$0.07

20 Naira 2009

Design like P-34, but with year 2009. Signature 14 (Chukwuma Soludo as *GOVERNOR* and Ben Onyido as *DIRECTOR OF CURRENCY AND BRANCH OPERATIONS*).

Face value € 0.09 – \$0.13

100 Naira 2009

Design like P-28, but with year 2009. Signature 14 (Chukwuma Soludo as *GOVERNOR* and Ben Onyido as *DIRECTOR OF CURRENCY AND BRANCH OPERATIONS*).

Face value € 0.44 – \$0.66

500 Naira 2009

Design like P-30, but with year 2009. Signature 14 (Chukwuma Soludo as *GOVERNOR* and Ben Onyido as *DIRECTOR OF CURRENCY AND BRANCH OPERATIONS*).

Face value € 2.20 – \$3.30

Northern Ireland

20 Pounds 01.07.2008 *Ulster Bank Limited*

Design like P-337, but with new date. Serial numbers starting with H 5000001. Signature Cormac McCarthy as *GROUP CHIEF EXECUTIVE*.

Face value € 21.75 – \$32.67

Pakistan

5 Rupees 2009

Design like unlisted issue from 2008, but now with year 2009. Signature Saleem Raza as Governor of *State Bank of Pakistan*.

Face value € 0.04 – \$0.06

10 Rupees 2009

Design like P-45, but with year 2009. Signature Saleem Raza as Governor of *State Bank of Pakistan*.

Face value € 0.08 – \$0.12

20 Rupees 2008

Design like unlisted issue from 2007, but now with year 2008. Unchanged signature (Dr. Shamshad Akhtar).

Face value € 0.16 – \$0.24

20 Rupees 2009

Design like unlisted issue from 2007, but now with year 2009. Signature Saleem Raza.

Face value € 0.16 – \$0.24

Paraguay

5000 Guaranies 2008

Issue date: 06.05.2009

Design like P-223, but small changes. Left serial number now vertical, right serial number now horizontal. Series E. Wide segmented holographic security strip. Printer G&D.

Face value € 0.68 – \$1.02



Courtesy of Ronny Hick

Philippines

20 Piso 2008 A

Design like P-182, but with year 2008 A. Signature 18 (Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo as *Pangulo ng Pilipinas* – President and Amando M Tetangco Jr as *Tagapangasiwa ng Bangko Sentral* – Governor of Central Bank). Unknown reason for this issue with the curious date 2008 A. Further information is required.

Face value € 0.28 – \$0.43



Courtesy of Luis Masilang

20 Piso 2009

Design like P-182, but with year 2009. Signature 18 (Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo as *Pangulo ng Pilipinas* – President and Amando M Tetangco Jr as *Tagapangasiwa ng Bangko Sentral* – Governor of Central Bank).

Face value € 0.28 – \$0.43

500 Piso 2009

Design like P-196, but with year 2009. Regular issue. Signature 18 (Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo as *Pangulo ng Pilipinas* – President and Amando M Tetangco Jr as *Tagapangasiwa ng Bangko Sentral* – Governor of Central Bank).

Face value € 7.09 – \$10.64

Poland

20 Złotych 2009

Issue date: 23.09.2009

New type. Commemorative issue *200 Anniversary – Birth of Juliusz Słowacki*. Yellow-brown. Poet Juliusz Słowacki on front, museum in birthplace Krzemieńc. Statue of Polish king Zygmunt III in Warsaw and handwritten fragment from *Uspokojenie* on back. Circulation 80,000 pieces. Printer: Polską Wytwórnę Papierów Wartościowych. Sales price 29 PLN (6.95 Euro, \$10.43).

Face value € 4.79 – \$7.20



Courtesy of Krzysztof Czupryński

Scotland

5 Pounds 2009 Clydesdale Bank

Issue date: 22.09.2009

New type. Blue. Sir Alexander Fleming and microscope on front. St. Kilda on back. Signature David Thorburn. Serial prefix range starting with W/HS 000001.

Face value € 5.44 – \$8.17





Courtesy of Ronny Hick

♦ 10 Pounds 2009 *Clydesdale Bank*

Issue date: 22.09.2009

New type. Brown. Robert Burns on front. Old and New Towns of Edinburgh on back. Signature David Thorburn. Silver hologram on front. Serial prefix range starting with W/HS 000001.

Face value € 10.88 – \$16.34



Courtesy of Ronny Hick

♦ 20 Pounds 2009 *Clydesdale Bank*

Issue date: 22.09.2009

New type. Purple. Robert the Bruce on front. New Lanark on back. Signature David Thorburn. Silver hologram on front. Serial prefix range starting with W/HS 000001.

Face value € 21.75 – \$32.67



Courtesy of Ronny Hick

♦ 50 Pounds 2009 *Clydesdale Bank*

Issue date: 22.09.2009

New type. Green. Elsie Maud Inglis on front. Antonine Wall as a part of the borders of the Roman Empire on back. Signature David Thorburn. Silver hologram on front. Serial prefix range starting with W/HS 000001.

Face value € 54.38 – \$81.68

♦ 100 Pounds 2009 *Clydesdale Bank*

Issue date: 22.09.2009

New type. Red. Charles Rennie Mackintosh on front. Heart of Neolithic Orkney on back. Signature David Thorburn. Silver hologram on front. Serial prefix range starting with W/HS 000001.

Face value € 108.77 – \$163.36

Solomon Islands

5 Dollars (2009)

Design like P-26, but with new signature. Left signature of Governor (Rick N. Houenipwela) unchanged, right signature of Secretary, Finance is new (probably Snyder Rini).

Face value € 0.39 – \$0.58



10 Dollars (2009)

Design like P-27, but with new signature. Left signature of *Governor* (Rick N. Houenipwela) unchanged, right signature of *Secretary, Finance* is new (probably Snyder Rini).
Face value € 0.78 – \$1.17



100 Dollars (2009)

Design like P-30, but with new signature. Left signature of *Governor* (Rick N. Houenipwela) unchanged, right signature of *Secretary, Finance* is new (probably Snyder Rini).
Face value € 7.76 – \$11.66



Courtesy of Peter Mosselberger

Tunisia

5 Dinars 2008

Issue date: 22.06.2009

Design like P-86, but with new date. New security features (*OMRON* circles) on front and back. New position for right serial number: now vertical near right border. Silver segmented security thread with imprint *5 DINARS*. Watermark: Hannibal and numeral 5. Cornerstone watermark.

Face value € 2.60 – \$3.90



Courtesy of Ronny Hick

Somaliland

50 Shillings 2002

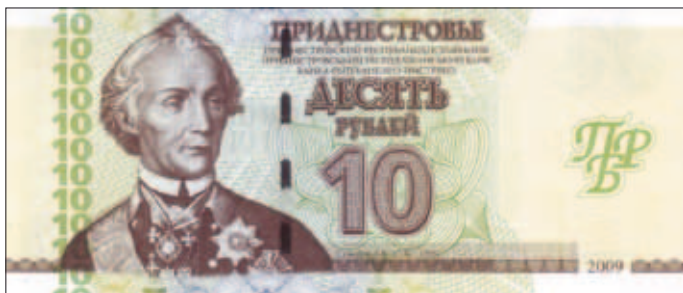
Design like P-7, but with year 2002. Signature 3.
Face value € 0.005 – \$0.007

Transnistria

♦ 10 Rublei 2009

Issue date: 18.08.2009

New type. Commemorative issue *15 years national currency*. Front like P-44, but monogram *PRB* removed from upper right to the center of the watermark area. Building of *Pridnestrovsky Respublikansky Bank* in Tiraspol on back. 2000 banknotes printed, sold in special folder only. First thousand banknotes are for bank purposes, second thousand ones will be sold to collectors.
Face value € 0.77 – \$1.11



♦ 50 Dinars 07.11.2008

Issue date: 25.06.2009

New type. Green and violet. Writer Ibn Rachiq al-Kairouani (999–1063) on front. *La Cite de la Culture* (Culture Centre) in background. Airport *Zine el-Abidine ben Ali* in Enfidha and *Pont de Rades* (bridge over the ship's channel in the port of Tunis) on back. Watermark: Ibn Rachiq al-Kairouani and numeral 50.
Face value € 25.95 – \$38.97





Courtesy of Ronny Hick

Venezuela

50 Bolívars 24.05.2007

Design like P-92, but with new date. Series C – D and Z (replacement notes). Printer: Casa de la Moneda de Venezuela. Face value € 15.49 – \$23.26



Courtesy of Pino Baldessarro

Vietnam

200,000 Dong (20)09

Design like P-123, but with year 2009 (first two digits of the serial number indicate the year of printing). Face value € 7.46 – \$11.20

500,000 Dong (20)09

Design like P-124, but with year 2009 (first two digits of the serial number indicate the year of printing). Face value € 18.65 – \$28.01

Zambia

100 Kwacha 2009

Design like P-38, but with year 2009. Signature 12 (Dr. Caleb M. Fundanga). Printer DLR. Face value € 0.01 – \$0.02

5000 Kwacha 2009

Design like P-45, but with year 2009. Signature 12 (Dr. Caleb M. Fundanga). Printer DLR. Face value € 0.71 – \$1.07

20,000 Kwacha 2009

Design like P-47, but with year 2009. Signature 12 (Dr. Caleb M. Fundanga). Printer: DLR. Face value € 2.85 – \$4.28

50,000 Kwacha 2009

Design like P-48, but with year 2009. Signature 12 (Dr. Caleb M. Fundanga). Printer: DLR. Face value € 7.13 – \$10.71



Courtesy of Peter Mosselberger

100 Bolívars 24.05.2007

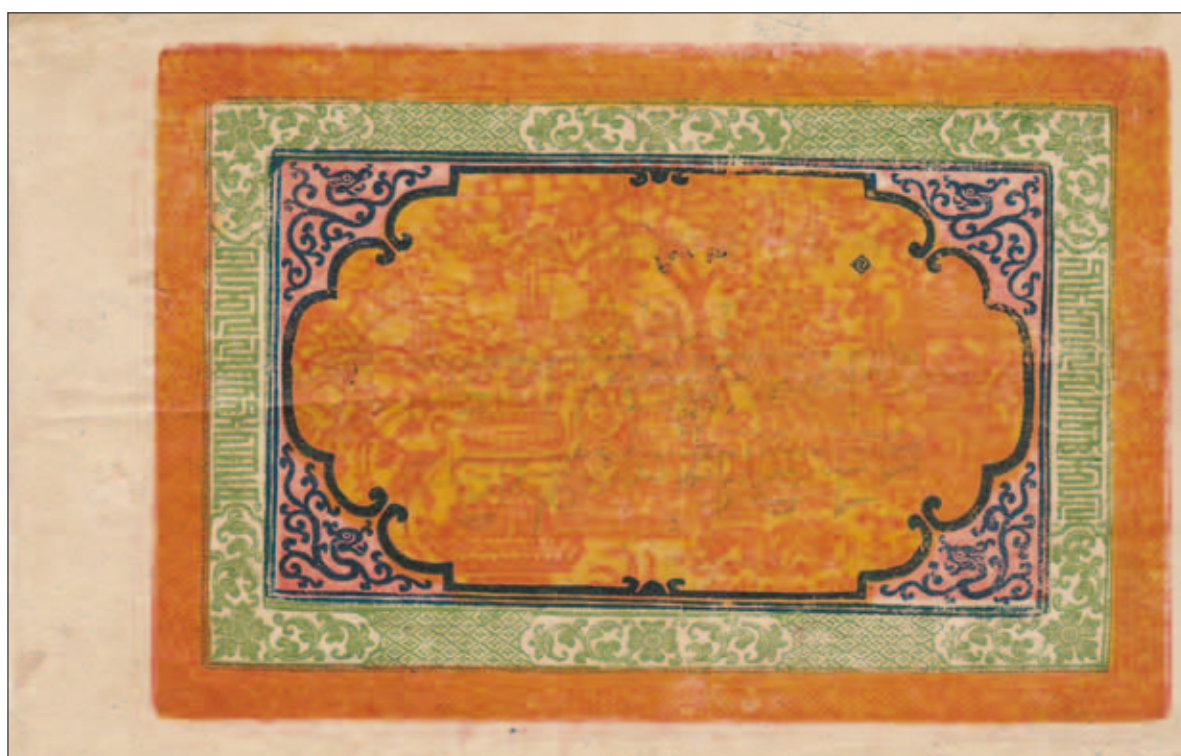
Design like P-93, but with new date. Series A (from 45000000 or 50000000) - B. Printer: Casa de la Moneda de Venezuela. Face value € 30.97 – \$46.52

Classic Note

Jonathan Callaway 3575

The autonomous Tibetan government issued its own notes from 1912 until 1959, some nine years after China had effectively taken over the country. The earliest notes were printed by hand using wood blocks on paper that was also hand made. Later notes were machine-printed but the combination of relatively crude engravings and rich ink colours makes them unique in the modern banknote world.

The notes are full of symbolism. On the front of this note stand a pair of lions holding a tray full of precious objects, including jewels and elephant tusks. On the back of the note are the six symbols of long life: the great saint, a pair of deer, two cranes, water, a rock and a tree.



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Jerusalem and the Dome of the Rock

Banknotes of Piety, Politics and National Identity

Michael E. Bonine 3428

Sacred to three monotheistic faiths, Jerusalem is the Holy City of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam; the city of Solomon's Temple, the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, the Dome of the Rock, and al-Aqsa Mosque. Besides being the symbolic center and political capital of the Jewish State of Israel, Jerusalem continues to be a city of intense piety and pilgrimage for the faithful of all three religions. The city also has become embroiled in the Arab-Israeli conflict, from United Nations (UN) proposals to internationalize the city to becoming the Israeli capital (but not recognized by the international community) and the desire by Palestinians to have East Jerusalem as their capital; conflict and politics have become part of the story of the city—and its banknotes. As the art and architectural historian, Oleg Grabar, has noted, it is “a city with more numerous and more contradictory emotional, pietistic, and political associations than any other urban entity in the world.”¹ Contested histories and interpretations provide conflicting claims to Jerusalem: archaeology, religion, history, nationalism, myth and legend are all used for entitlements to Jerusalem by numerous constituencies with many different labels—Palestinian, Jordanian, Arab, Muslim, Jew, Israeli, and Christian.²

For contemporary Muslims, Jerusalem is considered the third most important city of Islam after Mecca and Medina. It is particularly the Dome of the Rock which symbolizes this connection to Jerusalem and this building is depicted on a number of banknotes, including notes from the British Mandate of Palestine (Figure 1a), Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, and Israel. This article examines Jerusalem and the Dome of the Rock and the religious significance and politics of why this particular building appears on the notes of these countries—an unusual occurrence, because seldom does a banknote of any country portray an image not specific to that state or its national heritage. It is how the images of the holy places in Jerusalem are managed and depicted (on banknotes) and how they are used as symbols in defining—and creating—national identity and history that is a focus of this article.



Figure 1a: Palestine P7 obverse, 1 Palestine pound, Palestine Currency Board, 30th September 1929. Three languages are used on the note: English, Hebrew and Arabic. Jerusalem is written in the center above the date.

Jerusalem: City of Holy of Holies and the Temple Mount

In 1995, celebrations were held in Israel to mark the 3,000th anniversary of the founding of *Yerusalayim* (Hebrew for ‘City of Peace’ and ‘Jerusalem’ in English) by King David as the capital of the Kingdom of Israel. The City of David was established in the 10th century BCE (at the site of an existing Jebusite town, just south of the Old City of today), but it is mainly his successor and son, Solomon, who built most of the fortifications of Jerusalem, as well as erecting public buildings and making it the capital of the people we now call the Israelites.³ Solomon built the First Temple (also known as Solomon's Temple) on Mount Moriah north of the original city. Within the First Temple was a large natural rock outcrop and this was where some say the Ark of the Covenant, which contained the stone tablets of the Ten Commandments given to Moses, was placed. Called the Foundation Stone by many Jews, some considered it to be the *omphalos*, the exact spot for the creation of the world and the place from which God ascended into heaven after that creation. Depressions in the rock were seen as the imprints of God's feet. It then came to be believed (at least by medieval times) the sacred rock was the spot where man was created, and/or the tomb of Adam, and/or the site where Abraham intended to sacrifice his son Isaac.⁴ The rock and site soon developed a particular holy significance, believed to be the place where the divine judgment would take place at the end of time, separating the damned from the just—who would enter Paradise.

The First Temple was razed by the Babylonians in 586 BCE, but the Second Temple was built in 516 BCE at the same location after the Jews were permitted to return from exile in Babylon (modern Iraq) by the Persian king, Cyrus the Great. Even though the Ark of the Covenant did not return to the rebuilt structure, the Second Temple has remained most sacred for Jews. Jerusalem was conquered by Alexander the Great in 332 BCE and it remained under Hellenistic rule and successor states until the Roman conquest of 63 BCE.

In 37 BCE Herod, a convert to Judaism, became King of Judea (the Jewish successor state for which Jerusalem was the capital), and he built a new palace and repaired and rebuilt the Second Temple, doubling both its height and its area. The Western (Wailing) Wall, so sacred to contemporary Jews, was one of the foundation walls for the platform on which stood the Herodian Temple. Continued revolts against the Romans finally led to the destruction of the Second Temple in the year 70 CE by the Roman Legions led by Titus. Much of Jerusalem was again destroyed by Hadrian after a Jewish revolt was put down in 135, although he rebuilt much of the city as a new Roman city (called *Aelia Capitolina*), which is the basic plan of the Old City today.

The Eastern Roman Byzantines then become the rulers of the city, and when Constantine converted to Christianity in the early fourth century, he began turning Jerusalem into a Christian city, including building the Church of the Holy Sepulcher: “With the growing Christian community and the increasing number of pilgrims, monks and nuns, the city began to abound with monasteries, convents, hospices and additional churches.”⁵

Al-Quds, Islam and the Dome of the Rock

Muslim Arab armies spread out of Arabia soon after the death of Muhammad (d. 632 CE), the founder of Islam, expanding the dominion of the new Islamic empire. In 638 the Muslims took Jerusalem or al-Quds (the present Arabic name for the city, meaning “the Holy”) without resistance.⁶ The Temple Mount, called by Muslims the Haram al-Sharif (Noble Sanctuary) since Ottoman times, became the location of the first mosque in Jerusalem. However, ‘Umar (Omar), the Muslim Caliph, supposedly didn’t build over the sacred rock, but instead had a mosque constructed south of that location. His mosque was a temporary structure and it is not known if it was at the same location as the present mosque, now called al-Aqsa Mosque, meaning “the farthest mosque” (see below).



Figure 1b: Vignette of the Dome of the Rock on Palestine P7.

The Haram al-Sharif, al-Aqsa Mosque, and Dome of the Rock soon become very meaningful in Islam—although there is confusion as to the identification of these structures in Jerusalem, which, as described below, is reflected by confusion in names on the banknotes, but especially the descriptions in the *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money*. The Dome of the Rock (Qubbat al-Sakhra), built by the Umayyad caliph, Abd al-Malik, in 691-92, was intended perhaps as a Muslim rival to the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. Another tradition is that it was built to divert pilgrims away from Mecca and Medina and a rival caliph, Ibn al-Zubayr, who had emerged in Arabia. Abd al-Malik issued an order forbidding the pilgrimage to Mecca, stating the faithful should circumambulate (the *Tawwaf*) the Rock instead of the Ka’bah.⁷ Others say this was only a later story invented by Shi’i Muslims to discredit Abd al-Malik and the Umayyads, declaring Abd al-Malik was too religious to have contradicted one of the main tenants of Islam—the pilgrimage to Mecca. In any case, the Dome of the Rock was certainly built as a statement of Muslim domination and control over what was by then a principally Christian city with its many symbolic buildings, but which incorporated many earlier Jewish traditions—including the significant sacred rock and the site of Solomon’s Temple.

The Dome of the Rock is not only one of the most magnificent buildings of Islam; it actually is the earliest existing monument of Muslim architecture. It is a perfect octagon with each side being on average 20.59 meters.⁸ The dome, built of wood and

originally covered by sheets of lead, then plates of brass (or copper) and, most recently, in 1999, aluminum alloy, was built directly over the sacred rock (*sakhra* = Arabic for “rock”, Figure 2). The building has about 1,200 square meters of mosaics and many impressive inscriptions—the main ones on both sides of the uppermost part of the octagonal arcade being 240 meters long!⁹ Even though the Dome of the Rock is not a mosque (being a shrine erected over the sacred rock), it nevertheless has been used for prayer, particularly by women in recent years. The *sakhra* in Jerusalem was the focus of the first direction of prayer (the *qibla*) in Islam, which followed the practice of the Jews, but in 623, after immigrating with his followers to Medina, Muhammad, commanded by God, changed the *qibla* from Jerusalem to the Ka’bah in Mecca.¹⁰



Figure 2: Early 20th century Vester & Co. Postcard of the Rock, erroneously called “The Rock Moriah.”

The usual (and contemporary) Muslim explanation for the significance of the Dome of the Rock is it is related to Muhammad’s night journey to Jerusalem (*al-isra’*) and his visit to Moses in Heaven (*al mi’raj*), as stated in the Quran (17.1): “Glorified be He Who carried His servant [Muhammad] by night from the Inviolable Place of Worship [*Masjid al-haram* in Mecca] to the Far Distant Place of Worship [the farthest mosque, or *masjid al-aqsa*, considered to be in Jerusalem].”¹¹ This is where the confusion begins, for the present al-Aqsa Mosque on the Haram al-Sharif (south of the Dome of the Rock) is not the exact spot that Muhammad is considered to have left on the night journey—that being the sacred rock under the Dome of the Rock (and the same rock as the Foundation Stone of the Jews, to make it all the more contentious!). To further add to the perplexity, the term al-Aqsa is sometimes used to refer to the entire Haram al-Sharif (i.e. the entire Temple Mount). The Dome of the Rock is also sometimes erroneously called the al-Aqsa Mosque or the Mosque of Omar (the latter being an incorrect term used by the Crusaders and non-Muslim writers in earlier times, but still found on descriptions in the banknote catalogues, for instance).¹²

Jerusalem remained under the rule of various Muslim dynasties until the early twentieth century, except for the prominent interlude when the city was taken by the Christians from 1099 to 1187 during the Crusades. The Dome of the Rock then was considered to be the Temple of the Lord (*Templum Domini*), the Jewish Temple at the time of Christ, and it was turned into a church, a cross being put on the dome and the rock covered with marble and made into an altar and choir.¹³ Al-Aqsa Mosque became the Temple of Solomon (*Templum Solomonis*), the headquarters of the Knights Templar—whose name comes

from the Temple Mount. The Knights Templar also used the underground halls below al-Aqsa Mosque to stable their horses, calling this area the Stables of Solomon. The almost century of Christian rule of Jerusalem was finally ended by the Ayyubid Salah al-Din (Saladin) in 1187 and the Dome of the Rock was converted back to a Muslim building. The Egyptian-centered Mamluks succeeded the Ayyubids and sponsored considerable building in the city; then the Ottomans took Jerusalem in 1517—the city remaining the administrative center of a rather minor Ottoman province for the next 400 years. The Ottoman Sultan, Suleyman the Magnificent, rebuilt many of the walls and gates of Jerusalem from 1537 to 1541, and it is these walls and gates, often built on the remnants of Herodian structures, that comprise the contemporary Old City (and which are depicted on one series of Israeli notes – see below). Suleyman also added the external mosaic Qur'anic inscriptions around the dome.

Palestine and the British Mandate

On 8 December 1917, British forces took Jerusalem from the Ottomans and after World War I at the April 1920 San Remo Conference, Palestine was established as one of the mandates—the rationale being that the Allies were to oversee and help bring to independence these Arab states that formerly were part of the Ottoman empire (Syria and Lebanon by the French and Iraq and Palestine by the British—with Transjordan [Jordan] created from the eastern part of the Palestine Mandate). The League of Nations officially sanctioned the mandates in July 1922. The Palestine Mandate was unique because it contained the 1917 Balfour Declaration, which committed the British to helping the Jewish people establish a national home in Palestine. There were now contradictory aims for this “twice-promised land”, advocating independence for the Palestinians while also establishing a homeland for the Jews. The growing influx of Jewish emigrants soon led to increasing conflicts between the British, Palestinians, and Zionists, particularly as the latter planned for an actual Jewish state.

During the British Mandate the first Palestinian paper currency was issued, replacing the Egyptian and Bank of England banknotes that were being used in Palestine. Such currency was used in both the Palestine Mandate and Transjordan, the latter not being allowed to issue its own currency (although separate postage stamps by Transjordan were permitted beginning in 1927).¹⁴ Issued by the Palestine Currency Board and printed by Thomas de La Rue, the Palestine Pound (Figure 1a), divided into 1000 Mils and equal to one English Pound Sterling, becoming the basis of the new currency (including the coinage). The mandate (Article 22) stated that the official languages of Palestine were English, Arabic and Hebrew, and: “Any statement or inscription in Arabic on stamps or money in Palestine shall be repeated in Hebrew, and any statement or inscription in Hebrew shall be repeated in Arabic.” In fact, this ultimatum for use of Hebrew (along with Arabic and English) was one of the original demands of the Zionist Commission, who represented the Zionist movement and arrived in Palestine as early as April 1918. The word “Jerusalem”, being the location of the British High Commissioner and the mandate administration, was printed in English on the obverse of all the notes. Although the first banknotes were dated 1 September 1927, there were delays in issuing them until 1 November 1927, the eve of the tenth anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, which led to accusations by the Palestinian Arabs that this postponement and later date of issue were deliberate because of Zionist influence.¹⁵

The Dome of the Rock appears as a vignette (Figures 1a, 1b) on the obverse of the one-pound note (P7), with four dates of issue: 1.9.1927; 30.9.1929; 20.4.1939; and 1.1.1944.¹⁶ It is significant that depicted on the most commonly issued note,¹⁷ the one-pound banknote, was Jerusalem's most visible and recognizable symbolic building, the Dome of the Rock. For the six different notes issued by the Palestine Currency Board (500 mils, 1 pound, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 50 pounds, and 100 pounds), there are only four different vignettes (all buildings). These six notes have the same vignette on the reverse, commonly called the “Tower of David”, but sometimes named the Tower of Phasael (or incorrectly the Tower of Hippicus), or the Citadel of David, or the Citadel of Jerusalem (Figure 3). Part of the main citadel in the western part of the Old City of Jerusalem at the Jaffa Gate, the Tower of David was one of three massive towers built by Herod near his royal palace, but left intact after Titus destroyed much of the city in 70 CE.¹⁸ The citadel was rebuilt by the Ottoman Sultan, Sulayman the Magnificent, in the sixteenth century, and the minaret added in the seventeenth century. The Tower of David is considered the basic Herodian structure, although some authors mistakenly call the minaret itself the “tower”.¹⁹



Figure 3: Palestine P7 reverse, showing the Tower of David (Citadel of Jerusalem or Citadel of Phasael), which occurs on the reverse of all denominations of Palestine Currency Board notes.

Jerusalem and the State of Israel: Jordanian and Israeli Banknotes

After World War II, the British announced they would relinquish the Palestinian Mandate, leading to the 1947 United Nations vote for the partition of Palestine—into a Jewish state, a Palestinian state and an international zone around and including Jerusalem. The Palestinians and Arab States did not accept this partition, and the escalating conflict between Jews, Palestinians and the British in spring 1948 led to attacks from Arab nations after the establishment of the State of Israel at midnight on 14 May 1948. After a number of clashes, this ended with several armistices and cease-fire agreements between the Israelis and the Arab states.²⁰ Israel was now much enlarged from the original UN partition plan, comprising about 70 per cent of mandated Palestine. Jerusalem, never established as an international zone, was now divided between a western Israeli city and the (eastern) Old City controlled by Jordan, with a considerable no-man's-land—about 750 acres—between the borders of the two sides.

It is at this point that we return to the Dome of the Rock. Whereas Israel expanded their territory beyond the proposed UN boundaries, fierce fighting in Jerusalem led by the Jordanian-Arab Legion left the Old City—and Dome of the Rock—under the control of the Jordanians when the cease-fire boundaries were established. Jordan (technically still Transjordan), declared an independent, sovereign state on 25 May 1946, now in 1948,

controlled the Old City of Jerusalem as well as the Palestinian West Bank. The Jewish population was denied access to the Old City and hence to the Western (Wailing) Wall.²¹ King Abdullah of Transjordan wanted to enlarge his state and annexed the area of Palestine the Jordanians had controlled at the time of the armistice (the West Bank), declaring himself King of Palestine in December 1948 (all this done despite the vehement protests of most Palestinians and, in fact, Abdullah was assassinated by a Palestinian at al-Aqsa Mosque on 20 July 1951). The Jordanians now controlled the Dome of the Rock and most of the other holy sites in Jerusalem (as well as in Bethlehem and Hebron).

In January 1949, the borders between Arab Palestine and Transjordan were abolished by King Abdullah and, in April 1949, the name of the country was changed from Transjordan to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; the Hashemites being the dynasty of Abdullah's father in Hejaz, western Arabia (and which later become incorporated into the national identity of Jordan—and its banknotes [see below]). In 1950 “the [Jordanian] government abolished the use of the word ‘Palestine’ as a reference for the West Bank,”²² henceforth called the West Bank of Jordan. King Abdullah, and then his grandson, King Hussain, emphasized Jordanian control over Jerusalem, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan now being “the custodian of the holy places.”²³ This also built upon the legacy of Abdullah's father, Sharif Husayn, and the Hashemites, who long had been custodians of the Ka'bah and holy sites in Mecca and Medina.

In December 1950, King Abdullah issued a royal decree creating an official position for the custodian of the holy places in Jerusalem. He was particularly keen on controlling Jerusalem—calling himself King of Jerusalem, and once even stating that “whoever rules Jerusalem rules the Middle East.”²⁴ Jordan also capitalized on the fact it had saved the Old City of Jerusalem and hence the holy sites from Israeli control. But the Jordanians, between 1948 and 1967, also wanted to erase any separate Palestinian identity of the population, substituting a newly-created Jordanian cultural identity. The international community still advocated a separate international zone for Jerusalem, and the Arab League and Arab states (and Palestinians) opposed many of Jordan's attempts to incorporate Jerusalem and the Palestinians into the state of Jordan. However, the Arab, and Palestinian, opposition to Jordan's control of East Jerusalem lessened over the almost two decades of Jordanian control of the city.

With the establishment of Israel and the end of the British Mandate on 15 May 1948, Palestinian currency was soon demonetized: on 15 September 1948 in Israel, 30 September 1950 in Jordan, and 9 June 1950 in Egypt (which controlled, but had not annexed Gaza). Israel issued new currency by the Anglo-Palestinian Bank Ltd. in August 1948, printed by the American Bank Note Company (shortly before the actual existence of the State of Israel). The same units, Mils and Palestine Pounds, and the same denominations were used, except that no 100-pound note was issued. Hebrew and English continued to appear on the obverse, while Arabic and English were used on the reverse, and the city of Tel-Aviv was identified on the obverse as well. Israel's first banknote issue (ND 1948-51, P14-P18) and second issue (ND 1952, P19-P23) used only scripts and designs (Figure 4); although for the second issue the Palestine Pound is changed to the Israeli Pound. Also the second issue does not have the word Tel-Aviv, for immediately after its establishment and the armistice with the Arab states Israel began moving its government to (western) Jerusalem to establish the Holy City as its political

capital. However, the word “Jerusalem” is not used on the second issue, or on any subsequent Israeli issues, as the place of issue—even after 1967.



Figure 4: Israel P15, 1 Palestine pound, The Anglo-Palestine Bank Limited, 1948-1951. Only scripts are used, with Hebrew and English on the obverse and Arabic and English on the reverse. Tel-Aviv is written at the bottom center on both sides.

It is not until the Israeli third issue in 1955 by the Bank of Israel (P24-P28) that scenes or buildings are used on Israeli banknotes, and now the pound has been dropped for the lira (plural lirot). This third series depicts various landscapes in Israel, and on the obverse of the highest denomination, the 50 lirot, the “Road to Jerusalem” in the Judean Hills is shown (P28, Figure 5). Although certainly a scenic mountain road, this banknote actually has considerable symbolic significance. Jewish emigrant settlements in Palestine began in the later nineteenth century, each major period of emigration being called an Aliyah, translated as “going up,” which meant “going up to Jerusalem”—even though it came to mean “going up to the land of Israel.”²⁵ The Aliyah recognizes the sacred link to Jerusalem by Jews that has remained for several thousand years. However, of equal or greater significance, is the role this road from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem played in the siege of Jerusalem in spring 1948, as the date of independence for Israel approached. Tons of food and aid were sent to the besieged Jewish population of the city by convoys, which had to withstand Palestinian Arab attacks and blockades. Many convoys did not make it to Jerusalem, but enough did to enable the 100,000 embattled Jews of the city to survive.²⁶ Considering other motifs featuring Jerusalem, in 1968 a 50-lirot note was issued with the new Knesset (legislature) building in Jerusalem on the reverse (P36, Figure 6), which was completed in 1966 and a gift to the State of Israel by the banker baron James A. Rothschild.



Figure 5: Israel P28a obverse, 50 lirot, Bank of Israel, 1955/5715, "Jerusalem Road between Mountains." Hebrew is used on the obverse and English and Arabic on the reverse.



Figure 6: Israel P36 reverse, 50 lirot, Bank of Israel, 1968/5728, The new Knesset building completed in 1966 and funded by James A. Rothschild. Hebrew on the obverse and Hebrew, English and Arabic on the reverse.

Jordan began issuing banknotes in 1949, which also became the currency used in the West Bank and the Old City of Jerusalem. The Jordanian Dinar, divided into 1000 fils, became the unit for the new currency. The first series had images of landscapes or pre-Islamic ancient sites in Jordan, such as Nabatean Petra or Roman Jerash, and no Palestinian places were included. The highest denomination, 50 dinars, had a scene of the Gulf of Aqaba, a disputed territory with Saudi Arabia, although this note is usually found only as a specimen (with only a few issued notes known). The images on the banknotes reflected the policies of King Abdullah and King Hussain in relation to the Palestinians. Opposition to the State of Israel was standard rhetoric, as well as lip service for the Palestinian cause. Yet, "the Jordanian state generally quashed all expression of support for Palestine."²⁷ Katz sums up this relationship:

After 1948, the kingdom's leadership intended to create a Jordanian political system and national identity for all Jordanian citizens, and Jerusalem, an important site for Palestinians, Muslims, and Christians, was a focal point for the construction of that identity. Jerusalem began to appear differently in Jordanian national discourse than did the 'Palestine' issue. Holy places became part of the Jordanian national, political, and symbolic landscape as the government adjusted Jerusalem's administrative status several times during the 1950s, while the 'Palestine' issue remained a worthwhile political 'cause'.²⁸

The Dome of the Rock, along with rest of the Old City of Jerusalem, was under the control of Jordan after 1948, and so the Dome of the Rock does appear on a number of Jordanian banknotes. The earliest is on the reverse of the one dinar of the First Issue of the Law of 1959 (P10, Figure 7). It is significant, similar to the denomination of the one-pound note of Palestine, that this one-dinar note was the most commonly issued banknote and used to depict the Dome of the Rock. The arches on this note are framing the small Dome of the Chain (Qubbat al-Silsila), located just east of the Dome of the Rock and one of several small structures on the platform surrounding the main building.²⁹ A second Law 1959 note (but without the date) was issued a few years later (P14) with the same obverse and reverse as the first series. Besides the image of the Dome of the Rock on banknotes, Jordan also began major renovations of the building in the mid-1950s, establishing another path to claiming Haram al-Sharif and Jerusalem for the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (which built upon the Jerusalem connection of the Hashemite renovations of al-Aqsa Mosque funded by Sharif Husayn of the Hejaz in 1922).



Figure 7: Jordan P10 reverse, 1 dinar, Central Bank of Jordan, First Issue, Law 1959. Dome of the Rock, with Dome of the Chain (Qubbat al-Silsila) to the right. Same reverse for P14, Second Issue, Law 1959. Arabic used on the obverse and English on the reverse.

Katz has pointed out the significance of these renovations: "After 1948, the international community and the Arab states had refused formal recognition of Jordan's position in the Holy City. But with the passage of time, the Arab and Islamic world would give de facto recognition to Jordan's political role in Jerusalem by accepting Jordan's supervision of the renovations of the Dome of the Rock throughout the 1950s and 1960s."³⁰ Included was Jordan's hosting of the *Id al-isra' wa 'l-mi'raj*, the annual commemoration of Muhammad's night journey to Jerusalem and visit to heaven. Many dignitaries of the Muslim world attended these ceremonies, which were an international confirmation of Jordan's legitimate control of the city and these holy sites of Islam.³¹ Similarly, King Hussain began conferring authority on various Christian patriarchs, such as the Armenian Orthodox and Greek Orthodox patriarchs, once again claiming Jordan's right to control the Holy City of Jerusalem—as well as being seen in the West as a protector of Christians in the Old City.³²

Also issued in 1959 was a 10-dinar banknote (P16, Figure 8), which had a scene of the alleged Baptismal site of Jesus on the west bank of the Jordan River (and hence in Palestine). As Katz notes, "the presence of a Christian site on Jordanian currency illustrates to Jordanians that Christian sites reflected Jordan's national identity in addition to ancient historical or Islamic religious sites."³³ However, after the loss of the West Bank to Israel in 1967, this site for the baptism of Jesus was disavowed, claiming that another site on the east bank of the Jordan River (and hence

in Jordan) was the real site of the baptism of Jesus. It should be pointed out as well that despite the significance of Jerusalem for Christians, including the Church of the Holy Sepulcher and the other Christian holy sites in the city, almost nothing specifically Christian appears on any banknotes related to Jerusalem (except perhaps as part of city panoramas on some Israeli notes—see below).



Figure 8: Jordan P16 reverse, 10 dinars, Central Bank of Jordan, Second Issue, Law 1959. This baptismal site in the River Jordan is one of the rare Christian depictions on any Jordanian note, although this site from the west bank of the Jordan was disavowed by Jordan after 1967, with a new site found on the east bank.

Post-1967 Jerusalem

Profound changes for Israel—and Jerusalem—were brought about by the June 1967 Six-Day War, in which Israel, perhaps fearing imminent Arab attacks, launched a series of air strikes against its Arab neighbors, defeating the forces of Egypt, Syria, and Jordan. Israel took control of the Palestinian West Bank as well as the Syrian Golan Heights, the Palestinian Gaza Strip (being administrated by Egypt), and the Egyptian Sinai Peninsula. The Israelis took Jerusalem on 7 June 1967, immediately going to the Western Wall, where the chief rabbi of the Israeli Defense Force “had the honor of blowing the *shofar* at the wall for the first time since 1929.”³⁴ Within a month after the war the Israelis “reunified” and annexed a much larger metropolitan Jerusalem into the State of Israel, including 75 square kilometers of the previously occupied territory by Jordan, “all of which were intended to serve the strengthening of the Jewish presence in the city and the maintenance of Israeli control over the united capital.”³⁵

Being prevented from praying at the Western Wall during almost 20 years of Jordanian control, the Israelis vowed to never again allow Jerusalem to be out of their control. The Haram al-Sharif and the Dome of the Rock, however, were allowed to continue to be managed by the Muslim *waqf* (religious endowed property) administration, the principle of the *status quo* for control of holy places in Jerusalem, implemented by both the Ottomans and the British, still being recognized for all faiths. In

July 1980, the government of Prime Minister Begin issued the Basic Law on Jerusalem, “which officially declared that ‘united Jerusalem’ was Israel’s permanent capital and Israel exercised exclusive sovereignty over it,”³⁶ although the international community did not—and has not—accepted the Israeli annexation of Jerusalem.

Banknotes of Jordan

After June 1967, Jordan was not in control of the Old City of Jerusalem, although the Dome of the Rock continued to be depicted on a number of its banknotes. The Third Issue (ND, 1975 – 92) has the image of the Dome of the Rock on the reverse of the one-dinar note (P18, Figure 9), with the Dome of the Chain still to the right. Yet, this is a slightly different view of the Dome of the Rock than previous ones (P10, P14, Figure 7), looking towards the east through four arches. In this series there is an interesting small variation on the Dome of the Rock (Figure 10), with some semblance of a pattern on the arch over the doorway for the first issues (P18a, P18c, Figure 10a), later omitted on issues (P18b, P18d-f). As can be seen in a photograph of the building (Figure 10c), the pattern on the arch is a series of dark and light mosaics. In the *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money* for P18a and P18c it is called “text above doorway”, and in fact the pattern on P18a does resemble some Hebrew letters (even more so upside down or in mirror image)—although there appears to be no actual Hebrew words (Figure 10d). Although speculative, this use of “Hebrew [looking] script” for the mosaic pattern of the arch on this Jordanian note is perhaps the reason this pattern was removed on the later issues of P18.



Figure 9: Jordan P18 reverse, 1 dinar, Central Bank of Jordan, Third Issue, ND (1975-92). Looking through a different set of arches compared to P10 and P14, but with Dome of the Chain (Qubbat al-Silsia) still to the right.

In the Fourth Issue (1992-1993), the Dome of the Rock has been elevated to the reverse of the 20-dinar note (P27, Figure 11), at the time the highest denomination Jordanian banknote. This depicts a much more colorful rendition of the shrine and its

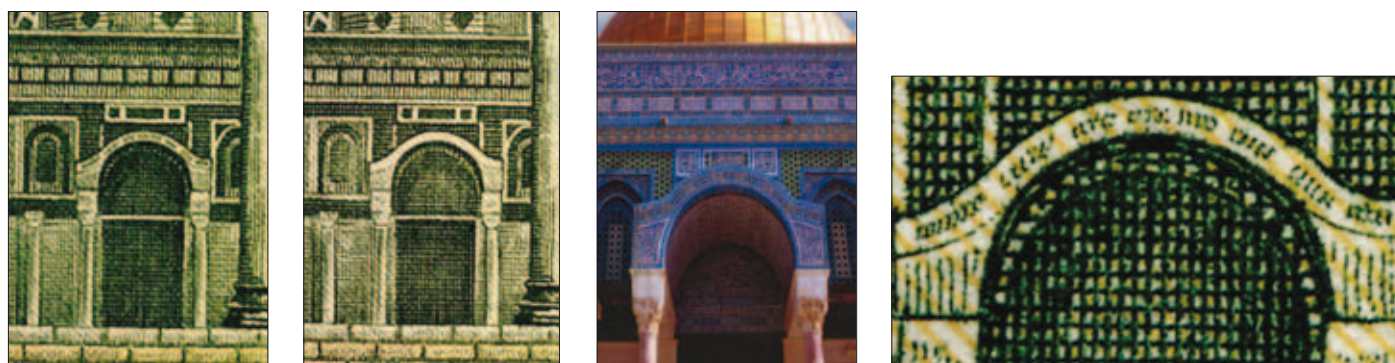


Figure 10: Jordan P18 reverse with the “brick work” pattern (P18a, Figure 10a) and without the pattern (P18e, Figure 10b). The photograph of the arch shows the real pattern (Figure 10c), while an enlargement of the arch shows the “Hebrew [looking] script” on P18a (Figure 10d).

shiny golden dome. The small building to the left of the Dome of the Rock is the Qubbat al-Nabi (Dome of the Prophet), built to commemorate the Prophet Muhammad. Some say this is where Muhammed led the prophets and angels in prayer before he visited heaven on his night journey. What would be just to the left of this small dome is the Qubbat al-Mi'raj (Dome of the Ascension), which commemorates Muhammad's visit to heaven. However, on this note there is a tiny building "floating" above the Qubbat al-Nabi (Figure 12), which must represent the Dome of the Ascension—a rather clever symbolic rendition! The same reverse is used on the 20-dinar note for the Fifth Issue of 1995–2002 (P32).



Figure 11: Jordan P27 reverse, 20 dinars, Fourth Issue, 1992/H 1412, Central Bank of Jordan. Besides the highest denomination at the time of issue, this rendition of Dome of the Rock is much more colorful than before; to the left is the Dome of the Prophet (Qubbat al-Nabi).



Figure 12: Jordan P27 reverse showing the Dome of the Ascension (Qubbat al-Mi'raj) "floating" above the Dome of the Prophet (Qubbat al-Nabi).

Finally, an even more elaborate view of the Dome of the Rock with many of the other buildings on the Haram al-Sharif occurs on the 20-dinar note of the Sixth Issue of 2002 (P37, Figure 13). The locations of these buildings are shown on a detailed map of the Haram al-Sharif (Figure 14a), which corresponds to the letters and identifications on a rendition of the note (Figure 14b). Besides the Dome of the Rock and al-Aqsa Mosque, at least eight other domes and structures surrounding the Dome of the Rock are depicted on this note. It should also be mentioned that, after 1967, Jordanian discourse has emphasized the connections of Jerusalem with the Hashemites of Sharif Husayn (Figure 15a), the father of King Abdullah and grandfather of King Hussain. Sharif Husayn was the Protector of Mecca in the Hejaz, but with the rise of Saudi Arabia, he was exiled to Cyprus by the British in 1925; however, significantly, he is buried in Jerusalem. Even the Arab Revolt of 1916–1918, most of it taking place in the Hejaz, is now incorporated into Jordan's heritage, depicted on the reverse of the 1-dinar note of 2002/1423 (P34, Figure 15b), as well as significant Hashemite scenes on other banknotes of this series (P35 and P36).



Figure 13: Jordan P37 reverse, 20 dinars, Sixth Issue, 2002/1423 H, Central Bank of Jordan. Although not as colorful as P27, this new view of the Dome of the Rock includes many of the other Muslim holy structures on the Haram al-Sharif, which are identified on Figure 14.

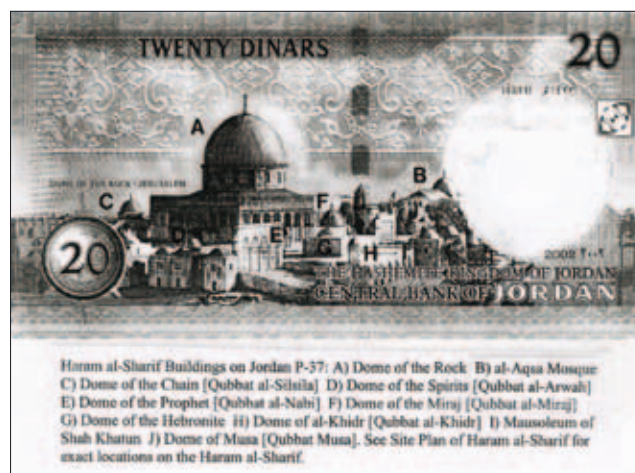
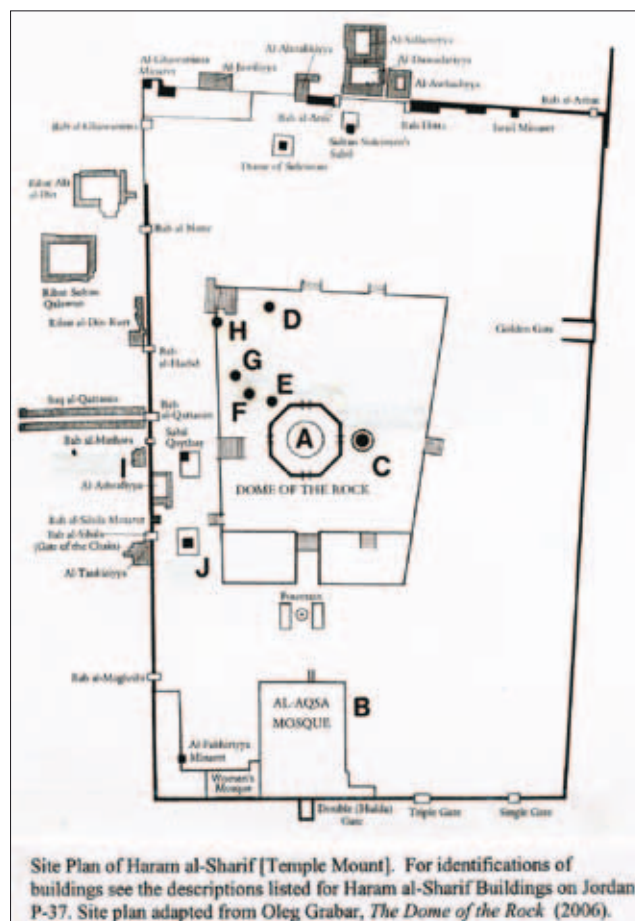


Figure 14: Map of Haram al-Sharif (Temple Mount) and corresponding identifications on Jordan P37.



Figure 15: Jordan P34, 1 dinar, Sixth Issue, 2002/1423 H, Central Bank of Jordan. Sherif Hussein of the Hejaz is on the obverse with the Arab Revolt of 1916-18 in western Arabia on the reverse.

Katz in her 2005 book, *Jordanian Jerusalem: Holy Places and National Spaces*,³⁷ has an excellent account of how Jerusalem has been used to help construct a national identity for Jordan (and Transjordan earlier), including how banknotes and postage stamps were used by the state in this endeavor. She notes “a number of factors – a transplanted monarchy in Jordan, the creation of the state by British imperial politics, and a majority Palestinian population ruled by a minority (Hashemite) government – created the need for legitimating practices in the kingdom.”³⁸

Banknotes of Israel

With all of Jerusalem, as of June 1967, under the control of Israel, it was not long before something related to the Old City of Jerusalem (Figure 16) appeared on Bank of Israel banknotes. In 1973, Israel issued a series of five notes, each with one of the major gates of the Old City on the reverse (Figures 17-21): the Lions’ (St. Stephen’s) Gate on the 5 lirot (P38), Jaffa Gate on the 10 lirot (P39), Damascus (Sichem) Gate on the 50 lirot (P40), Zion Gate on the 100 lirot (P41), and Golden Gate (Gate of Mercy) on the 500 lirot (P42, issued in 1975).³⁹ Many of these gates have particular significance; for instance, the Golden Gate, closed for centuries, entered into the Temple Mount or Haram al-Sharif from the east. Called the Gate of Mercy by both Jews and Muslims, the former believe that the Messiah will enter Jerusalem through this gate, while the Muslims believe this is the gate the just will pass through on the Day of Judgment. The Lions’ Gate is the beginning of the Via Dolorosa; this “Street of Suffering” is considered to be the route Jesus walked to his

crucifixion and it ends at the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. On the obverse of the 10-lirot note (P39, Figure 18a) is the bust of Sir Moses Montefiore, a nineteenth-century Jewish banker and philanthropist, who funded one of the first Jewish neighborhoods outside the Old City and its wall. Part of the Old City wall and the famous Montefiore Windmill built in 1857 are shown on the note behind Montefiore.



Figure 16: Map of the Old City of Jerusalem, showing the Haram al-Sharif (Temple Mount) and gates, some of which are depicted on Israeli notes (P38-42, P47).



Figure 17: Israel P38 reverse, 5 lirot, 1973/5733, Bank of Israel, showing the Lions’ (St. Stephen’s) Gate.



Figure 18: Israel P39 reverse, 10 lirot, 1973/5733, Bank of Israel, showing the Jaffa Gate. The obverse depicts Sir Moses Montefiore, a 19th century philanthropist, as well as the Montefiore windmill built in 1857.



Figure 19: Israel P40 reverse, 50 lirot, 1973/5733, Bank of Israel, showing the Damascus (Sichem) Gate.



Figure 20: Israel P41 reverse, 100 lirot, 1973/5733, Bank of Israel, showing the Zion Gate.



Figure 21: Israel P42 reverse, 500 lirot, 1975/5735, Bank of Israel, showing the Golden Gate (Gate of Mercy).



Figure 22: Israel P47, reverse, 100 sheqalim, 1979/5739, Bank of Israel, showing Herod's Gate.

In 1978, because of inflation, the designs of the last four Israeli notes were used again (obverse and reverse) as part of a new currency system, the sheqel (plural sheqalim), one-tenth of the value of the lira (P43 – P46). The 100 sheqalim is a new design, with Herod's Gate on the reverse (P47, Figure 22). Inflation continued, and 500-sheqalim (P48) and 1000-sheqalim banknotes (P49) were issued in 1982 and 1983, followed by a 5000-sheqalim banknote (P50) in 1984. The latter note has Levi Eshkol on the obverse, with a cityscape of Jerusalem in the background (Figure 23). Significantly, Eshkol was the Prime Minister of Israel during the 1967 Six-Day War when the Israelis took the Old City and East Jerusalem from Jordan. The cityscape has the Knesset at the top and the Shrine of the Book (which houses the Dead Sea Scrolls in western Jerusalem) to the lower left of that building. Much of the cityscape is a rather abstract mélange of domes, towers and walls. However, significantly, the Dome of the Rock is not present (even though one of the lower domes might be construed as the Dome seen by looking up from the Western (Wailing) Wall).



Figure 23: Israel P50 obverse, 5000 sheqalim, 1984/5744, Bank of Israel, showing Levi Eshkol, the Prime Minister of Israel, 1963-1969, who was Prime Minister when Israel took eastern Jerusalem in the June 1967 Six Day War. An abstract cityscape of Jerusalem is to Eshkol's left.

Jerusalem is also featured on the reverse of the 50 new sheqalim-note (P55, 1985-1992, Figure 24b and P58, 1998). This note celebrates the life of Shmuel Yosef Agnon (1888-1970), the (co-) winner of the 1966 Nobel Prize in Literature (who is on the obverse, Figure 24a). A writer of modern Hebrew fiction, Jerusalem was the focus of a number of his works. On the reverse is a panoramic arc of buildings, gates, and towers of Jerusalem—but with the Dome of the Rock still rather prominently missing (although similar to the previous note, there is a small dome towards the left hand side that might be construed as the Dome as seen from the Western Wall). Underneath the arc of buildings, written in tiny Hebrew, are the titles of many of Agnon's major works. Agnon came from Austrian Galicia (now part of Ukraine) to Ottoman Palestine in 1908 as part of the emigration of the Second Aliyah.⁴⁰ Many of his works focused on Judaism and the conflict with modernism, and he lived in Jerusalem the last half of his life. Agnon appears on a new version of the 50 new sheqalim issued in 1998 and 2001 (P60, Figure 25a), where on the reverse there is a rather faint, almost photographic, depiction of an aerial view of Jerusalem (Figure 25b). At the center of that view is the Western (Wailing) Wall, but also to the upper left, the Dome of the Rock, once the most visible and best known symbol of Jerusalem, is clearly (even if somewhat faintly) identifiable by its classic shape (Figure 26a). On the obverse there is part of Agnon's speech in Hebrew given at the Nobel Prize awards ceremony (Figure 26b).



Figure 24: Israel P55, 50 new sheqalim, 1988/5748, Bank of Israel, showing Shmuel Yosef Agnon on the obverse and a panoramic arc of buildings in Jerusalem on the reverse (without Dome of the Rock). In tiny Hebrew beneath the arc are titles of Agnon's books.



Figure 25: Israel P60, 50 new sheqalim, 2001, Bank of Israel, showing Shmuel Yosef Agnon on the obverse. On the reverse is an aerial view of the Western (Wailing) Wall and the Dome of the Rock as well as a list of book titles.

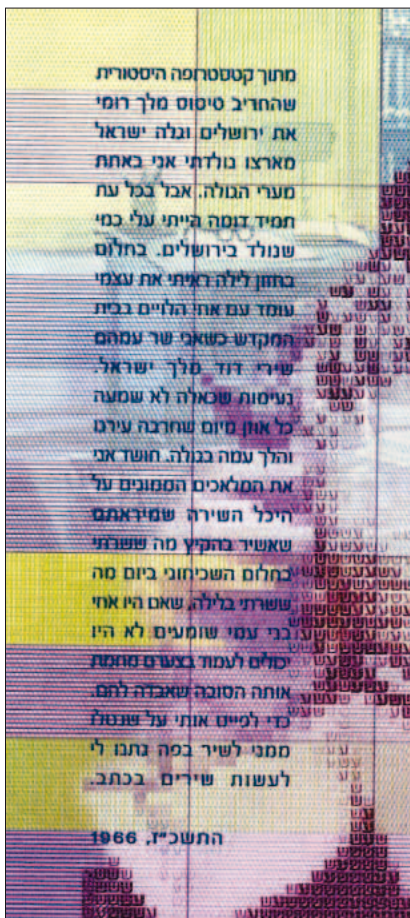
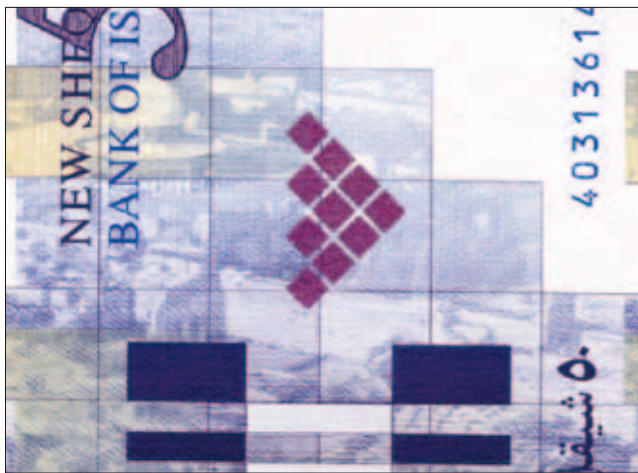


Figure 26: Israel P60, enlarged view of the Western (Wailing) Wall and Dome of the Rock on the reverse, and enlarged view of the Hebrew text of Agnon's 1966 speech in accepting the Nobel Prize for Literature on the obverse.

With this note, the Dome of the Rock finally appeared on an Israeli banknote—50 years after the establishment of the State of Israel. It is probably relevant to note the Oslo Accords of the 1990s had led to better relations and possibilities for peace between the Israelis and Palestinians, and perhaps this encouraging situation enabled this potent Muslim symbol to finally appear on an Israeli note. However, this optimism for peace deteriorated by the end of the decade, especially after the Second Intifada (Uprising) started in 2000. Another possible explanation for the appearance of the Dome of the Rock is simply that to show the Western (Wailing) Wall on the banknote, the Muslim building needed to be included.

The Dome of the Rock and Jerusalem on Banknotes of Other Nations

The Arab-Israeli conflict has continued since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, but throughout the conflict external Arab and Muslim support for the Palestinians has been maintained if not increased over time (not only in financial terms, but also in public and moral support). The Dome of the Rock has come to represent the Palestinian and Muslim presence in Jerusalem and a symbol of the Palestinian struggle. Thus we find the Dome of the Rock is found on a few banknotes of several other Arab or Muslim states (besides Jordan, as discussed above). All these notes have been issued since the annexation of East Jerusalem (and the Old City) into Israel after the 1967 Six-Day War.

In 1983, Saudi Arabia issued a 50-riyal banknote with a vignette of the Dome of the Rock on the obverse (P24, Figure 27a), although there is no identification of the building. It is quite significant the Dome of the Rock appears on a Saudi banknote, because technically this building is a “shrine”, and shrines are particularly an anathema for the rather strict Hanbali (popularly, but incorrectly, called Wahabbi) Sunni religious school followed by the Saudis. On the reverse of this note is al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem (Figure 27b), again not identified on the note. In 2007, a new Saudi 50-riyal note was issued (P-New), with a similar Dome of the Rock on the obverse (Figure 28a) and al-Aqsa Mosque on the reverse (Figure 28b). These two Saudi 50-riyal notes are the first instances the al-Aqsa Mosque has appeared as a separate building on a banknote (although, as mentioned above, it can be seen as part of the Haram al-Sharif on the Jordanian 20-dinar note of 2002 [P37]).



Figure 27: Saudi Arabia P24, 50 riyals, Law AH 1379 (1983), Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency. Obverse has King Fahd and Dome of the Rock, while al-Aqsa Mosque is on the reverse. Neither building is identified on the note.



Figure 28: Saudi Arabia P-New, 50 riyals, 1428/2007, Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency. Obverse has King Abdullah and Dome of the Rock, while al-Aqsa Mosque is on the reverse. Neither building is identified on the note.

It also should be noted that the highest denomination banknote of Saudi Arabia, 500 riyals (P26, P30) depicts the Sacred Mosque (Masjed-i Haram) and the Ka'bah in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, and the second highest denomination, 100 riyals (P25, P29), shows the Prophet's Mosque in Medina, Saudi Arabia. The 50-riyal notes (P24, P-New) which depict the Dome of the Rock and al-Aqsa Mosque, are the third highest denomination banknote of Saudi Arabia. It should be understood that, among most contemporary Muslims, it is agreed that the three most holy cities of Islam are in this hierarchical order: Mecca, Medina and Jerusalem—the exact hierarchical order of the depictions on the Saudi Arabian notes of 500, 100 and 50 riyals.

In 1982, just a few years after the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Dome of the Rock appeared on the reverse of the 1000-rial note (P138, Figure 29). When first issued (P138a), a line of Persian text at the base of the building (Figure 30) stated, Masjed al-Aqsa (al-Aqsa Mosque).⁴¹ Not exactly accurate (except in the wider sense of the use of the term), this name was removed from subsequent issues (P138b-j), when the obverse was changed from the Feyzieh Madrasa in Qom to a portrait of Ayatollah Khomeini (P143). In spring 2009, Iran issued a new 20,000-rial note (P-New, Figure 31) with a building identified in English as al-Aqsa Mosque (and in Persian as Masjed al-Aqsa). However, instead as previously used for the name of the Dome of the Rock, this building is indeed the al-Aqsa Mosque. While the obverse of this note is the same as P148, this is a new reverse for the 20,000-rial note. Formerly the reverse (P147, P148) had the renowned Safavid-built square, Meydan-i Naqsh-e Jahan (or Meydan-i Shah) of Isfahan (now called Imam Square), depicting the world heritage site buildings of Masjed-i Shah, Shaykh Lutfallah Mosque, and the Ali Qapu (Grand Palace).⁴²



Figure 29: Iran P138a reverse, 1000 riyals, ND (1982-2002), Bank Markazi Iran.

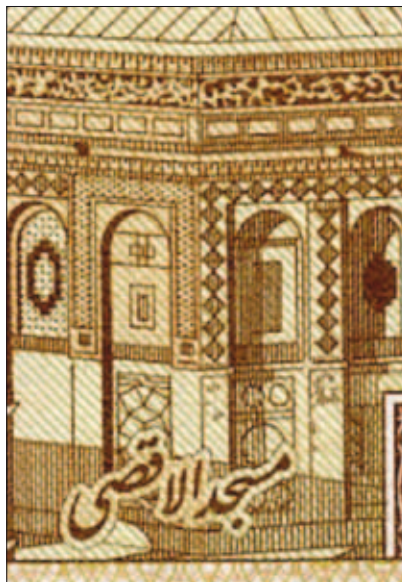


Figure 30: Iran P138a rev, showing enlargement of the text "Masjed al-Aqsa" (al-Aqsa Mosque), which is dropped for subsequent issues, P138b-j, P138A, P143.



Figure 31: Iran P-New reverse, 20,000 riyals, ND (2009), showing al-Aqsa Mosque, replacing the reverse of P147 and P148.

The fact that Iran, a Shi'i state that often is in conflict (ideologically and actually) with its Sunni Arab neighbors, would put the Dome of the Rock on one of its banknotes and replace its famous square in Isfahan with the al-Aqsa Mosque is indeed a political as well as a religious statement. It is asserting that Iran is supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people against the Zionist State of Israel—and the West. Also, what should be pointed out is that most Iranians might consider two Iraqi cities as being more important than Jerusalem. Both located southwest of Baghdad, Najaf is the burial place of Imam Ali, the first Shi'i Imam, while Karbala is the location of the tomb of Imam Husayn, the third Shi'i Imam who was martyred on the plains of Karbala, slaughtered with his family and followers in 680 CE by the army sent by the Sunni caliph, Yazid. Even the Iranian city

of Mashad, with its shrine of Imam Reza, the eighth Shi'i Imam, or Qom, the location of the shrine of Fatima, the daughter of the seventh Imam and sister of Imam Reza, might be considered more significant than Jerusalem by many Shi'i Iranian Muslims. Nevertheless, the Dome of the Rock and the al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem are depicted on these Iranian notes (P138, P-New). Iran (or at least its clergy!) is asserting it is a leader of the Muslim world, which is shown not only by the Dome of the Rock and al-Aqsa Mosque on its banknotes but also by the depiction of the Ka'bah in Mecca on some of its notes as well (P141, P144).⁴³

Finally, in 2002, Iraq issued a 250-dinar banknote (P88, Figure 32), which identifies the Dome of the Rock correctly in Arabic as Qubbat al-Sakhra (Dome of the Rock). The English translation of the Arabic on the note, however, is a rather awkward "Rock Dome" (Figure 33). Saddam Hussain, who was not particularly religious, was by this time appealing not only to the Arab world by supporting the Palestinians but also to all Muslims by depicting the Dome of the Rock on this banknote—a blatant political ploy.⁴⁴



Figure 32: Iraq P88 reverse, 250 dinars, 2002/1422, Central Bank of Iraq, showing Dome of the Rock.



Figure 33: Iraq P88 reverse enlargement of the Arabic "Qubbat al-Sakhra" and English "Rock Dome."

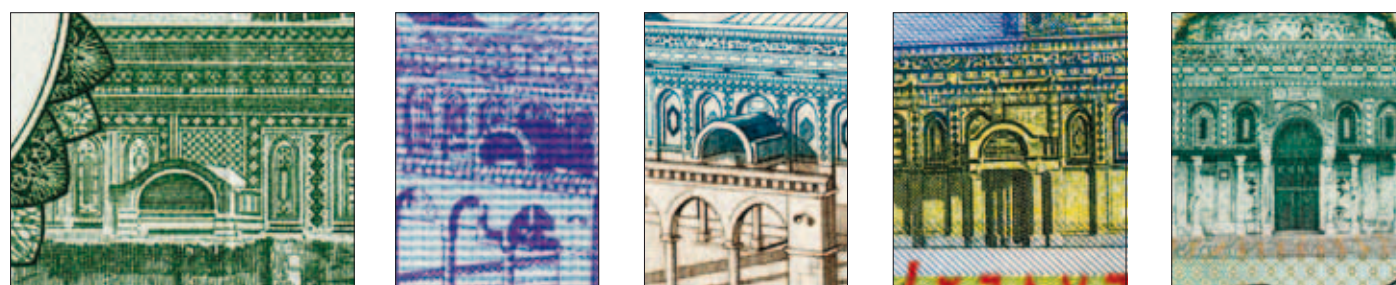


Figure 34: Examples of the Qur'anic inscription that surrounds the outside, upper level of Dome of the Rock. From left to right these are Jordan P10 (Figure 34a), Iraq P88 (Figure 34b), Jordan P27 (Figure 34c), Saudi Arabia P24 (Figure 34d), and Saudi Arabia P-New (Figure 34e).

It is also fascinating to see how the elaborate Arabic inscription (from the Qur'an) wrapping around the top of the octagonal walls of the Dome of the Rock is depicted on the banknotes. Compared to the real inscription (See Figure 10c) we can see that they range from no inscription (Palestine P7, Figure 1b; Jordan P10, Figure 34a; Jordan P18, Figure 10a) and almost no inscription (Iraq P88, Figure 34b) to more specific attempts at showing there is an elaborate script at that location (e.g. Iran P138, Figure 30; Jordan P27, Figure 34c; Saudi Arabia P24a, Figure 34d; Saudi Arabia P-New, Figure 34e). The Saudi notes in particular perhaps make the best attempt, with P24 showing some obviously Arabic script, while P-New is certainly the most ornate, attempting to capture the intricacy of the original Qur'anic inscription.

Summary of the Banknotes of Dome of the Rock and Jerusalem

Five separate countries and the Palestine Mandate have issued banknotes depicting the Dome of the Rock (Table 1). After 1967 the Dome of the Rock is on Jordanian banknotes as well as those of Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq and finally Israel and, except for Israel, it is as much a political statement as it is an acknowledgement of the religious significance of the Dome of the Rock (and Jerusalem) that this meaningful and symbolic Islamic building is depicted on these banknotes.

Table 2 presents a summary of the banknotes that depict aspects of Jerusalem other than the Dome of the Rock. As with the post-1967 Jordanian notes of the Dome of the Rock, these notes are also a pronouncement that Jerusalem is an international city—the Palestinian capital—and the sacred city for all Muslims.

Conclusions

Whereas historical, cultural and nationalistic themes of individual issuing nations are the usual subjects depicted on currency, we have seen in the case of Jerusalem and the Dome of the Rock that both piety and politics play a major role in deciding what to depict as an image on a banknote. Not only is the religious significance of Jerusalem and its symbolic importance shown, but also the complexities and impasse of the Arab-Israeli conflict are reflected on the banknotes themselves.

The advocacy for a Palestinian state and its capital in East Jerusalem, and the fact that Jordan's population is now mostly Palestinian by origin and ancestry, have given this holy city a continued special status (and urgency) for Jordan. The Dome of the Rock is not only Muslim, Arab, and Palestinian—but it is also claimed as (Hashemite) Jordanian.

Table 1: BANKNOTES OF THE DOME OF THE ROCK

Country & Pick Number	Date	Identification on Note	Description in SCWPM
Palestine P7 1 Pound	1927-1944	Not Identified	Misstated as <i>Dome on the Rock</i>
Jordan P10 1 Dinar	Law 1959	<i>Dome of the Rock – Jerusalem</i> [In English, no Arabic]	Misnamed as <i>Al-Aqsa Mosque</i> “ <i>Dome of the Rock</i> ”
Jordan P14 1 Dinar	No Date	(same as above)	Like P10
Jordan P18 1 Dinar	ND (1975-92)	<i>Dome of the Rock – Jerusalem</i> [English] <i>Qubbat al-Sakhra – Al Quds</i> [Arabic: <i>Dome of the Rock – Jerusalem</i>]	Misnamed as <i>Al-Aqsa Mosque</i> “ <i>Dome of the Rock</i> ”
Jordan P27 20 Dinars	1412H/1992	<i>Qubbat al-Sadhra – Al-Quds</i> [Arabic] <i>Dome of the Rock – Jerusalem</i> [English – below the Arabic name]	Misnamed as <i>Al-Aqsa Mosque</i> “ <i>Dome of the Rock</i> ”
Jordan P32 20 Dinars	1415H/1995 and 1422H/2001	(same as above)	Like Number 27
Jordan P37 20 Dinars	1423H/2002	<i>Dome of the Rock – Jerusalem</i> [English – no Arabic name used]	Misnamed as <i>Al-Aqsa Mosque</i> “ <i>Dome of the Rock</i> ”
Israel P60 50 New Sheqalim	1998/2001	Not Identified	Not Identified
Saudi Arabia P24 50 Riyals	1379H/1983	Not Identified	Misnamed as <i>Mosque of Omar</i> (<i>Dome of the Rock</i>) in Jerusalem
Saudi Arabia P-New 50 Riyals	1428/2007	Not Identified	[Not yet in Catalog]
Iran P138a 1000 Rials	ND (1982-02)	Misnamed <i>Masjed al-Aqsa</i> [al-Aqsa Mosque]	Misnamed as <i>Mosque of Omar</i> (<i>Dome of the Rock</i>) in Jerusalem
Iran P138b-j 1000 Rials	ND (1982-02)	Not Identified	(same)
Iran P138A 1000 Rials	ND (2003-)	Not Identified	(same)
Iran P143 1000 Rials	ND (1992-)	Not Identified	(same)
Iraq P88 250 Dinars	2002/1422H	<i>Qubbat al-Sakhra</i> [Arabic: <i>Dome of the Rock</i>] <i>Rock Dome</i> [English]	<i>Dome Rock on Back</i>

Note: The *Dome of the Rock* is on the reverse side of all notes except Palestine P7, Saudi Arabia P24 and P-New, where it is a vignette on the obverse side.

Jerusalem remains one of the most holy—and most contested—cities in the world. Jews, Christians and Muslims all give special religious significance to the city. But Jerusalem is also at the center of the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians. Piety, politics and national identities all become entwined—which are significant for understanding the banknotes of Jerusalem and the Dome of the Rock.

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Endnotes

¹ Oleg Grabar, *The Formation of Islamic Art*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1973, 49.

² For an insightful discussion of the myths and claims related to Jerusalem, see Meron Benvenisti, *City of Stone: The Hidden History of Jerusalem*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1996, Chapter 1.

³ The Old Testament of the Bible is one of the principal sources for much of the story of Jerusalem throughout the first millennium BCE, although archaeology has more recently contributed interesting (and often controversial) perspectives as well.

⁴ However Christians changed the association of Jerusalem and Adam and Abraham's intended sacrifice of Isaac to Golgotha, to another hill in Jerusalem.

⁵ Arie Sharon, *Planning Jerusalem: The Master Plan for the Old City of Jerusalem and Its Environs*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1973, 22.

⁶ The name al-Quds has been used by the Muslims since the Middle Ages. Earlier it was called in Arabic Iliya from its Roman name of Ilium, and then called Bayt al-Maqdis, the House of the Temple. Oleg Grabar, *The Dome of the Rock*. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2006, 39.

Table 2: BANKNOTES OF JERUSALEM OTHER THAN DOME OF THE ROCK

Country & Pick Number	Date	Identification on Note	Description in SCWPM
Palestine P71 Pound	1927-1944	No Identification [Tower of David]	Citadel of Jerusalem (commonly called the Tower of David)
Israel P28 50 Liriot	ND (1945-51)	No Identification [Mountain Road]	Jerusalem Road between Mountains
Israel P38 5 Liriot	1973-5733	No Identification [Lions' Gate]	Lion's Gate
Israel P39 10 Liriot	1973/5733	No Identification [Jaffa Gate]	Jaffa Gate
Israel P40 50 Liriot	1973/5733	No Identification [Damascus Gate]	Sichem Gate
Israel P41 100 Liriot	1973/5733	No Identification [Zion Gate]	Zion Gate
Israel P42 500 Liriot	1975/5735	No Identification [Golden Gate]	Golden Gate
Israel P43 1 Sheqel	1978/5738 (1980)	No Identification [Jaffa Gate]	Jaffa Gate
Israel P44 5 Sheqalim	1978/5738 (1980)	No Identification [Damascus Gate]	Sichem Gate
Israel P45 10 Sheqalim	1978/5738 (1980)	No Identification [Zion Gate]	Zion Gate
Israel P46 50 Sheqalim	1978/5738 (1980)	No Identification [Golden Gate]	Golden Gate
Israel P47 100 Sheqalim	1979/5739	No Identification [Herod's Gate]	Herod's Gate
Israel P50 5000 Sheqalim	1984/5744	No Identification [City View]	Levi Eshkol at rt. City view at center.
Israel P52 5 New Sheqalim	1985/5745 and 1987/5747	No Identification [City View]	Like No. 50
Israel P55 50 New Sheqalim	1985/5745; 1988/5748; and 1922/5752	No Identification [City View]	Various buildings and Book titles on back
Israel P58 50 New Sheqalim	1998/5758	(same as above)	Like Number 55
Israel P60 50 New Sheqalim	1998/2001	No Identification [Western (Wailing) Wall]	[Not identified]
Saudi Arabia P24 50 Riyals	1379/1983	No Identification [al-Aqsa Mosque]	Mosque at center on back
Saudi Arabia P-New 50 Riyals	1428/2007	No Identification [al-Aqsa Mosque]	[Not yet in catalog]
Iran P-New 20,000 Rials	ND (2009)	Al-Aqsa Mosque <i>Masjed al-Aqsa</i> (Persian)	[Not yet in catalog]

Note: The feature or building in Jerusalem is on the reverse side of all notes except for the Israel P28, 50 lirot and Israel P50, 5000 sheqalim.

⁷ K.A.C. Creswell, *A Short Account of Early Muslim Architecture*. Aldershot, England: Scolar Press, 1989, 19.

⁸ See Ibid., Chap 2: "The Dome of the Rock" for many more details of the construction and its decorations. Another more recent, excellent overview and description of the building is found in Grabar, *The Dome of the Rock*.

⁹ Ibid., 90.

¹⁰ Grabar notes that the eleventh century Persian traveler, Nasir-i Khosro, in the account of his travels states that "shortly before Moses' death, God commanded him to designate the Rock on the Haram as the direction of prayer" (Ibid., 146). Grabar also states several times in his book that specifically the rock and not just the city of Jerusalem was the first Muslim *qibla* (Ibid., 203, 206).

¹¹ *The Meaning of the Glorious Koran*, 1953, 204. Grabar, *The Dome of the Rock*, 7, asserts that it is only since the eleventh century the association of the Dome of the Rock with Muhammad's Night Journey to Jerusalem became popular and became the accepted narrative.

¹² As Grabar, *The Dome of the Rock*, 7, notes: "Over past centuries, the building has often been called the Mosque of Omar in non-Muslim accounts, even though neither the seventh-century caliph 'Umar nor any other 'Umar had anything to do with this structure, and it is certainly not a mosque."

¹³ Karen Armstrong, *Jerusalem, One City, Three Faiths*. New York: Ballantine Books, 2005, 280.

¹⁴ Kimberly Katz, *Jordanian Jerusalem: Holy Places and National Spaces*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2005, 33-39. Earlier stamps were issued by the Palestine Mandate but overprinted with *hukumat al-Sharq al-Araabiya* [Government of the Arab East], which was changed by the end of the 1920s to *Sharqi al-Urdun* [East of the Jordan], which is rendered in English as Transjordan.

¹⁵ Each new Jewish day begins at sundown; hence the beginning of the Jewish day of the year in which the Balfour Declaration was issued would indeed begin on the evening of November 1st.

¹⁶ George S. Cuhaj, ed., *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money: General Issues, 1368-1960*, 11th ed., Iola, WI: KP Books, 2006, 868. A comprehensive discussion (and illustrations) of these banknotes can be found in Howard M. Berlin, *The Coins and Banknotes of Palestine Under the British Mandate, 1927-1947*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Co., 2001.

¹⁷ Berlin gives the breakdown of the total number of Palestinian notes issued as: 500 mils – 1.8 million, 1 pound – 9.4 m., 5 P – 3.9 m., 10 P – 2 m., 50 P – 10,577, and 100 P – 1,587. Although only about 18.6 per cent of total value, the number of 1-pound notes equals almost 55 per cent of all notes issued. Ibid., 25.

¹⁸ The original citadel and Tower of David was in the City of David south of the Temple Mount, so they are different (and now demolished) structures than the citadel and Tower of David built by Herod. The present Tower of David houses an Israeli Museum of the City of Jerusalem.

¹⁹ The remaining vignettes on the Palestinian banknotes are Rachel's tomb near Bethlehem on the obverse of the 500 mils (P6) and the Tower of Ramleh, or what is sometimes erroneously called the Crusader's Tower on the obverse of the 5, 10, 50, and 100-pound notes (P8 – P11). This "tower" is actually a minaret built by Sultan Baybars in 1268 after taking Ramleh back from the Crusaders. It is often called the Crusader's Tower because the accompanying White Mosque had been turned into a church by the Crusaders.

²⁰ The Mandate Period and the establishment of the State of Israel and the resultant conflicts are much more involved and complicated than can be presented here. Dozens of books exist on the conflict; two recommended accounts are Charles D. Smith, *Palestine and the Arab-Israeli Conflict*, 6th ed., New York: St. Martin's Press, 2006 and Ilan Pappé, *A History of Modern Palestine: One Land, Two Peoples*, Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 2004.

²¹ The wall actually was owned by the Muslim *waqf* [religious endowed property] who also administered the entire Haram al-Sharif, even though the Zionists unsuccessfully tried to buy the wall from the *waqf* administration in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

²² Katz, *Jordanian Jerusalem*, 54.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid., 78. This quote from Abdullah was given to Katz in an interview with Nasir al-Din al-Nashashibi in Jerusalem on 6 May 1999 (p. 170, note # 42).

²⁵ Arthur Goldschmidt Jr., *A Concise History of the Middle East*, 7th ed., Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 2002, 262.

²⁶ The convoys started in March 1948, as considerable fighting had broken out in Jerusalem (and elsewhere) throughout the spring, many months before the establishment of Israel at midnight on 14 May 1948. See Eric H. Cline, *Jerusalem Besieged: From Ancient Canaan to Modern Israel*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2004, Chap. 9.

²⁷ Katz, *Jordanian Jerusalem*, 70.

²⁸ Ibid., 72.

²⁹ The Dome of the Chain is where the Final Judgment will take place, where a chain will not allow the sinful to pass.

³⁰ Katz, *Jordanian Jerusalem*, 107.

³¹ Ibid., 91.

³² Ibid., 96-97. It should be noted that some of the international community opposed King Hussain confirming the patriarchs, precisely because it contributed to legitimizing Jordanian control over eastern Jerusalem.

³³ Ibid., 64.

³⁴ Armstrong, *Jerusalem*, 398. The *shofar* is a ram's horn (or horn from another kosher animal with cloven hoofs and chews a cud), and it is often mentioned in the Old Testament (Hebrew Bible). It is blown on particular Jewish holidays or other specific occasions. The British had prevented the blowing of the *shofar* at the Wailing Wall beginning in 1929 because of Palestinian Arab complaints that this act (and other activities) at the Wailing Wall were attempts by the Jews to take over the Temple Mount.

³⁵ Shaul Ephraim Cohen, *The Politics of Planting: Israeli-Palestinian Competition for Control of Land in the Jerusalem Periphery*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993, 78.

³⁶ Ian S. Lustick, *Unsettled States, Disputed Lands*, 1993, 380. The expansion of the municipality of Jerusalem for a "united Jerusalem" resulted in massive expropriations of Arab land for new Jewish neighborhoods.

³⁷ Katz, *Jordanian Jerusalem*.

³⁸ Ibid., 4.

³⁹ There are a total of eleven gates to the Old City, although four have been closed for centuries. In earlier Ottoman times, only the Jaffa Gate (called in Arabic the Bab el-Khalil or Gate of Hebron) on the western wall was open to the city. For more details about the gates see Sharon, *Planning Jerusalem*, Chap. 4: "The Walls and Gates of Jerusalem," 45-77.

⁴⁰ Born Shmuel Yosef Halevi Czaczkes, he first used the pen name Agnon for one of his works in 1908. In 1924 he officially adopted Agnon as his surname.

⁴¹ Masjed al-Aqsa would be spelled the same in Arabic as in Persian (or it might be al-Masjed al-Aqsa). The Persian script used is the cursive *Ta'liq* style. There are also similar popular cursive styles in Arabic, such as *Naskh* or *Riq'a* (or *Ruq'ah*) script.

⁴² For the importance of this square and its buildings for Iran and Iranians, see Sussan Babaie, *Isfahan and its Palaces: Statecraft, Shi'ism and the Architecture of Conviviality in Early Modern Iran*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2008.

⁴³ The Shrine of Imam Reza and other Iranian Shi'i mosques and religious schools also appear on Iranian banknotes after the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran. (However, none of the highly regarded shrines in Iraq is on any Iranian banknotes, probably due to the historic and continuing animosity between Iran and Iraq.)

⁴⁴ The poor quality of the image of the Dome of the Rock is typical of the Iraqi banknotes of this period.

The Indian Rupee: Used Around the World

Anil R. Bohora LM-199

The Indian Rupee has been one of the most widely used currencies around the world. The word rupee originates from the Sanskrit word *rupa* meaning silver because, at the time of the introduction of the rupee, these coins were made of silver. Currently the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the sole banknote-issuing authority in India.

One Country Where the Indian Rupee Is Currently Legal Tender

Bhutan

The Indian rupee has circulated in Bhutan since 1907 and is still legal tender there. Until the 1980s, most transactions, particularly in southern Bhutan, were conducted in Indian currency. The Ministry of Finance in Bhutan issued the first Bhutanese bank notes on 6 April 1974, preceding His Majesty King Jigme Singye Wangchuk's coronation on 2 June 1974. Since then Bhutan has adopted a dual currency system, with the Bhutanese Ngultrum and the Indian Rupee circulating freely side by side—the system can be described as an informal currency union with India. The exchange rate between the Bhutanese ngultrum and the Indian rupee is maintained at one-to-one.

Countries for Which RBI Issued Banknotes Which Were Not Legal Tender In India

One of the interesting aspects of the history of the rupee was the Reserve Bank of India's issues of banknotes which were not legal tender in India, but were produced for use in Burma, Pakistan and the Persian Gulf region.

Burma (Myanmar)

Burma separated from India in 1937 becoming a British colony with limited self-government. Until that time, banknotes of India were used in Burma. Rangoon, the capital of Burma, was one of the original currency-issuing circles of India. Most British India banknotes released for specific currency circles were also released in the Rangoon circle to be used in Burma (refer to Burma P-A1 to P-A8).



Burma P-A8a.

However, by the Burma Monetary Arrangements Order of 1937, the Reserve Bank of India acted as banker to the Government of Burma and was responsible for banknotes issued in Burma. To meet immediate requirements, the RBI initially issued existing Indian banknotes with the overprint “Legal Tender in Burma Only” (refer to Burma P-1, P-2, and P-3). In May 1938, the RBI issued a new series of notes for Burma which were not legal tender in India (refer to P-4, P-5, P-6, P-7, and P-8). During the Second World War, Burma was occupied by Japanese forces, but British rule was restored in 1945, and the RBI again issued existing Indian banknotes with the overprint as “Military Administration of Burma – Legal Tender in Burma Only” (refer to Burma P-25, P-26, P-27, P-28, and P-29). In April 1947, the Burma Currency Board became functional. The new board then issued RBI banknotes with the overprint “Burma Currency Board – Legal Tender in Burma Only” (refer to Burma P-30, P-31, P-32, P-33). The Burma Currency Board issued its own banknotes soon thereafter, and all the RBI issues were withdrawn and demonetized effective 20 December 1952.



Burma P-1a.



Burma P-A6.



Burma P-2b.



Burma P-32.



Burma P-4.



Burma P-29a.



Burma P-31.

Pakistan

On 15 August 1947, India obtained its independence from British rule. However, the country was divided into the dominions of India and Pakistan with both dominions continuing to use existing British India banknotes and coins. Under an agreement with India, until the Government of Pakistan could establish the necessary monetary and currency regulatory authorities, the Reserve Bank of India was given sole authority to issue banknotes in Pakistan until 31 September 1948. The agreement was later amended to terminate the RBI's banknote-issuing authority in Pakistan on 30 June 1948, upon the establishment of the State Bank of Pakistan on 1 July 1948.

To facilitate the issue of distinctive banknotes for Pakistan as soon as possible, the RBI used the design of the existing circulating banknotes of British India, changing the printing plates to include the words "GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN" in English and "Hukumat-e-Pakistan" in Urdu in the watermark area. These notes were to be issued after 31 March 1948, and the Government of India was not required to redeem their value. The modified denominations of rupees 1, 2, 5, 10 and 100 were released between 1 April 1948 and 30 June 1948 (refer to Pakistan P-1, P-1A, P-2, P-3, and P-3A).



Pakistan P-1.



Pakistan P-2.



India P-R3.

Persian Gulf Countries

Indian currency was widely used as legal tender in most of the Persian Gulf countries during British rule, as most of them did not have their own currencies. Also, given the great amount of trade between India and the Persian Gulf countries, using the Indian Rupee for settling payments was a natural choice.

Persian Gulf banks collected Indian rupees and, when required, presented the rupees to the Reserve Bank of India to be converted into other foreign currencies. At the time of independence in 1947, India had large foreign exchange reserves. During the period of 1956-58, however, the foreign exchange reserves held by India were reduced significantly, because of the vast amounts spent meeting the developmental needs of the country. To help mitigate this problem, in 1957, India imposed strict foreign exchange controls. It became very important for the RBI to know and control the flow of Indian rupees being used outside India. This necessitated changing the existing currency exchange arrangements India had with the Persian Gulf countries. A separate series of Indian banknotes was released for exclusive use in the Persian Gulf countries. The RBI Act was amended in 1959 and new notes of Rs. 1, 5, 10 and 100 were released into circulation in May 1959 (refer to India P-R1, P-R2, P-R3, P-R4). The design of these notes was the same as the circulating Indian banknotes, but a distinguishing serial number prefix letter "Z" was used and the colors changed – Rs. 1 & 10 were changed to red, Rs. 5 to orange and different shades of color were used for the Rs. 100 banknote. This series of banknotes was issued against the pound sterling reserve held by the RBI. An estimated amount of Rs. 260 million of these banknotes was issued.

As the oil trade expanded the economies of Persian Gulf countries in the 1960s, these countries started reviewing their currency ties with India and slowly began establishing their own currencies.



India P-R1.

Kuwait

Kuwait was the first Persian Gulf country to establish its own currency in May 1961. The Kuwaiti dinar replaced the Persian Gulf rupee of India. India established an agreement with Kuwait to pay the existing liabilities of about Rs. 51.4 million in 11 equal annual installments starting in 1961.

Bahrain

In October 1965 Bahrain was the second country to establish its own currency. Bahrain issued banknotes in the denominations of ¼, ½, 1, 5 and 10 Bahraini dinars. The Bahraini dinar replaced the Persian Gulf rupee of India. Since Bahrain had the largest amount of Indian Gulf rupees in circulation at that time (about Rs. 78.6 Million), India established an agreement with Bahrain to pay one-third of the liabilities immediately and the rest over a period of 10 years.¹

In June 1966, the Indian rupee was devalued. Concerned at the effect of the devaluation on the Gulf rupee, most of the Gulf States decided to withdraw the Gulf rupee and replace it with another currency. In Qatar, Dubai, Sharjah, Kalba, Ras-al-Khaimah, Umm-al-Awain, Ajman, and Fujairah, the Saudi Arabian riyal was introduced to replace the Persian Gulf rupee of India. The Bahraini dinar replaced the Persian Gulf rupee of India in Abu Dhabi. Following negotiations, where the various states negotiated exchange at pre-devaluation rates, the Gulf rupees were returned to India. The withdrawal of the Persian Gulf rupee of India from the Persian Gulf states amounted to about Rs. 130 Million. The final payment of the reimbursement by India was completed in 1968.

Muscat and Oman

Muscat and Oman was the last Persian Gulf state to replace the Persian Gulf rupee of India. Oman (formerly Muscat and Oman) issued its own currency in 1970.

Saudi Arabia (Haj Issue)

Every year, millions of Muslims from around the world make a pilgrimage known as Haj to Mecca in Saudi Arabia. India has a large Muslim population and many of them annually make the Haj pilgrimage. Initially, banks in Saudi Arabia accepted Indian currency notes from Haj pilgrims from India and later redeemed them with the RBI. But with the exchange control regime introduced by India in 1957, the RBI became concerned about the potential for exchange abuse under this practice. To close this loophole, in May 1959, the RBI introduced special Haj banknotes to be used by Haj pilgrims in Saudi Arabia. These notes were issued in the denominations of Rs. 10 and Rs. 100 (Refer to India P-R5, P-R6). They were similar in design to the contemporary

banknotes in use in India, but carried a serial number prefix of “HA” and the word “HAJ” printed on the obverse. The colors of these notes were also different. The amount of Indian Haj rupees a pilgrim could carry with him or her was restricted to conserve Indian foreign exchange. These notes were issued until 1964, when an agreement was reached between India and Saudi Arabia enabling Haj pilgrims to purchase Saudi riyals with Indian rupees before leaving India.

Countries Where the Indian Rupee Was Used As Legal Tender

Nepal

Nepal and India share a long history and business relations going back thousands of years; and Nepal was a transit area for trade between India and Tibet. In its earlier days, Nepal was divided into small states and was using the coinage of different rulers of India. Although Nepal was united in 1769, the Indian rupee was the only currency used in Nepal until modern times.

Nepal adopted a dual currency system. Both Nepalese and Indian coins and paper money were used as currencies of exchange in Nepal. The first banknotes of Nepal were introduced in September 1945. The responsibility for issuing currency notes was initially held by the Government from September 1945 through February 1960, when this responsibility was transferred to the Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB). In the Kathmandu area, Nepalese currency was dominant, whereas in Terai (near the border of India) Indian currency mainly circulated. However, by 1966, the policy of dual currency was eliminated with Nepalese currency being proclaimed the sole legal tender in Nepal. Nonetheless, even today informal estimates suggest about 40 per cent of all financial transactions in Nepal are performed using Indian rupees.

Ceylon (Sri Lanka)

Ceylon is an island off the south tip of India, with whom it shares a great cultural history. The history of currency in Ceylon dates back to the first century BC, when punch-marked silver coins from India circulated in the country. Ceylon was ruled by Portuguese, followed by the Dutch and British. Portugal and the Dutch introduced their own currencies in Ceylon.

The British occupied some Ceylonese ports in 1795-96. In accordance with Article 6 of the Capitulation of Colombo, the British redeemed the Dutch promissory notes called *Kredit Brieven*, the first paper currency issued in Ceylon. When the British East India Company took control of Ceylon, they introduced Indian currency. The Indian rupee was made Ceylon's standard currency on 26 September 1836 by the British. The Indian rupee was formally established as unlimited legal tender on 18 June 1869. In 1844, the local government passed ordinance No. 23 making it lawful for duly licensed banks to issue banknotes for any sum amounting to one pound or more. The Bank of Ceylon became the first private bank to issue banknotes in Ceylon. In 1895, the Government of Ceylon introduced its first paper money of five rupees.

The Ceylonese rupee was linked to the Indian rupee until 1941. The Indian rupee continued to be used in Ceylon, but was no longer legal tender. Ceylon was renamed Sri Lanka in 1972, and the currency became the Sri Lankan rupee.

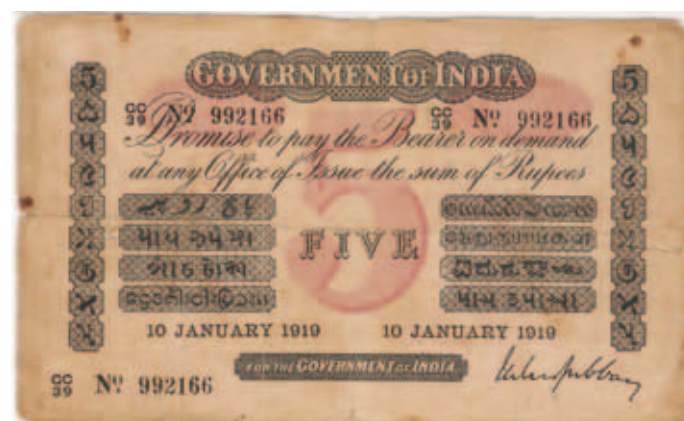
The history of Ceylonese currency is very complex and I have highlighted only a few points, but anybody interested in knowing more details can refer to a detailed book on this subject titled *Ceylon Currency* by B.W. Fernando

Tibet

Indian banknotes and coins were widely circulated in Tibet and served as currency along major trade routes in the area, including Lhasa. Paper money in Tibet was first issued in the early 20th century, some time immediately after the return of the 13th Dalai Lama to Tibet from his exile in India. The early notes were dated 1658 Tibetan Era, i.e. 1912-13 A.D. Early Tibetan paper money did not enjoy wide circulation, other than in a few cities of Central Tibet, as it had to compete with a well-established Indian currency. Tibetan banknotes were regarded as curious objects at the beginning, but gradually gained acceptance around the 1940s. When the Dalai Lama set up a government in exile in India, Tibetan notes were used to a limited extent in the Tibetan community in India. Tibetan notes were demonetized in August 1959.

Iraq

India was always one of the main trading partners of Iraq, and the Indian rupee was accepted in all the large trading centers of Iraq along with other prominent world currencies of the time. During World War I, in 1915, the 12th Division of Indian Armed Forces under the British Government occupied Iraq. The British introduced the Indian rupee as the main currency of occupied Iraq. At the end of World War I, the Indian rupee became the official currency of British-occupied Iraq. There were many attempts to create an Iraqi currency over the period—finally in 1931, Iraqi dinars in the denominations of ¼, ½, 1, 5, 10 and 100 were released into circulation. Indian rupees continued to be used by the trading community for a long period of time even after the introduction of the Iraqi dinar.²



India P-A6g.

Afghanistan

Afghanistan was a key country, strategically located on the famous Silk Route. Its ties with India go back thousands of years. As it connects India with the Middle East and Europe, there was substantial trade between India and Afghanistan. Many of the rulers and conquerors of India came through Afghanistan. Because of its location, most of the large trading houses of India had offices in Afghanistan and the Indian rupee thus became one of the main currencies used in Afghanistan. Before unification, Afghanistan was split into regions, with Kabul, Herat, Qandahar and Peshawar, each issuing its own coinage. Widely accepted, the Indian rupee was and continues to be used alongside Afghani currency.

Malaya

Malaya was a British colony located in Southeast Asia, with early links to the history and culture of India. Indian influence in the region dates back to at least the 3rd century BCE. Indian traders came to the archipelago for the abundant forest and marine products and to trade with merchants from China. Initially Malaya used Spanish silver dollars, but in 1837, Malaya converted from the Spanish silver dollar to the Indian rupee. Malaya used Indian rupees as its official currency until 1867, when it decided to reinstate the use of Spanish silver dollars. Because it was well established, the Indian rupee continued to be used and accepted in Malaya for a long time afterwards.

In 1903, Malaya changed currencies again, this time tying trade to Straits Settlement Dollars. Finally in 1975, Malaysia adopted the Ringgit as its official currency.

Straits Settlement

In 1826, the three Settlements of Penang, Malacca and Singapore were combined to form the Straits Settlements. Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Labuan were also incorporated into the Straits Settlements. The Straits Settlement itself was administered by the Government of British India which used the Indian rupee as its main currency. In 1867, the British Government took control of the Straits Settlements, transferring administration to the Imperial Government in London. The first series of coins bearing the inscription "Straits Settlements" was issued in 1871 and the first notes were issued on 31 August 1898.

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands are located in the Indian Ocean, having been discovered in 1609 by a mariner of the British East India Company. From 1826 until 1875, Indian rupees and Ceylon rupees were the main currencies circulating on the islands. Later, along with the above two countries' currencies, the Australian pound, Straits dollar, Malayan dollar and private tokens and notes issued by the Clunies-Ross family (the owners of the islands) were in use. After being transferred to Australian administration on 3 November 1955, only Australian currency was legal tender.

Maldives

The Maldives is an island country located in the Indian Ocean. Its people and cultural history is very much entwined with Ceylon and India. From ancient times, these islands were part of the Indian Ocean trading routes used by traders from the Persian Gulf countries, India and Ceylon. Currencies of Ceylon and India were actively used by the people of the Maldives for trade.

The uncertainties and short supply of metal caused by the advent of Second World War forced the Maldives to formally introduce the paper money of India and Ceylon into the country. On 19 March 1942, the ministries of Home Affairs and Finance issued a statement declaring Indian and Ceylonese banknotes would be used in the Maldives from 19 March 1942 until six months after the end of the war. Following the end of the Second World War, on 12 August 1947, a Bill was passed in Parliament authorizing the introduction of Maldivian banknotes and the withdrawal of Indian and Ceylonese bank notes. Maldivian banknotes of ½, 1, 5, and 10 Rufiyaa were introduced, which were later followed by 50- and 100-rufiyaa notes.



India P-19a.

Mauritius

Mauritius was captured from France on 3 December 1810 by the British. In 1835, the British abolished slavery in Mauritius and, to replace the slaves, the British arranged for Indian immigrants to come to Mauritius to work as indentured laborers. Indian immigrants became a substantial part of the population over a period of time; they also brought Indian rupees with them for trade and use as a currency on the island, essentially replacing the British currency then in circulation. The local Mauritian authorities had no control over the inflow and the outflow of the Indian rupees and, to control their movement, passed laws in 1876 legalizing the Indian rupee as a currency of Mauritius. In 1877, the Mauritian rupee was introduced to replace the Indian rupee.

East African Countries (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Somalia, Zanzibar)

The earliest currencies of the countries of East Africa were the currencies of the countries with which they had trade relations. As the main trading partners of East African countries were India and the Persian Gulf countries, the Indian rupee was the natural choice for a currency to be used by all the East African countries. It is believed that the Indian banknote P-1e with prefixes X & Y was exclusively used in British East African countries.

In 1919, the East African Currency Board was established to issue banknotes in British East Africa. The Indian rupee continued to be the major currency in the region until the East India Company was established there. When British rule ended in East Africa, it was decided in June 1965 to abolish the East African Currency Board and to establish national central banks in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda to issue independent currencies.³



India P-1e.

Countries That Currently Use or Have Used the Indian Rupee as Their Currency



Anil Bohora (bohora@yahoo.com) welcomes your feedback, comments, corrections and additional information. He is a life member of the IBNS (LM-199) and co-author of the book *Banknotes of Bhutan*.

“My focus is creating complete collections of banknotes of most Asian countries such as Vietnam, India, Bhutan, Nepal, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, Tibet, Ceylon, etcetera. My goal is to have at least one banknote of every country in the world that ever issued a banknote listed in the SCWPM, and I am currently missing only 17. I also collect banknotes of the world that are not printed on paper and have a very large and unique collection of banknotes made of silk, cloth, jute, aluminum foil, leather, wood, gold and silver foils, polymer, etcetera.”

Country	Currency Name
India	Indian Rupee
Bhutan	Indian Rupee
Nepal	Nepalese Rupee
Pakistan	Pakistani Rupee
Burma	Burmese Rupee
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	Sri Lankan Rupee
Indonesia	Rupiah
Maldives	Rufiyaa
Mauritius	Mauritian Rupee
Seychelles	Seychellois Rupee
German East Africa	Rupie
Keeling Cocos Islands	Rupees
Kuwait	Persian Gulf Rupee of India
Bahrain	Persian Gulf Rupee of India
Oman, Muscat	Persian Gulf Rupee of India
Qatar	Persian Gulf Rupee of India
United Arab Emirates: Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Kalba, Ras-al-Khaimah, Umm-al-Awain, Ajman, Fujairah	Persian Gulf Rupee of India
Iraq	Indian Rupee
Afghanistan	Indian Rupee
Malaysia	Indian Rupee
Kenya	Indian Rupee
Uganda	Indian Rupee
Tanzania	Indian Rupee
Somalia	Indian Rupee
Zanzibar	Indian Rupee

End notes

¹ For more details about the establishing of the currency of Bahrain, please see 'The Bank Notes of Bahrain' *IBNS Journal* Volume 43 Number 2; or the article by Peter Symes at www.pjsymes.com.au/articles/bahrain.htm

² For more information about the introduction of the Iraqi dinar see ‘The Bank Notes of the Iraq Currency Board’ *IBNS Journal* Volume 40, Number 3; or in an article published by Peter Symes at www.pjsymes.com.au/articles/Iraq-CB.htm

³ For more information on the East African Currency Board, please see the article “The East African Currency Board in Aden” by Peter Symes at www.pjsymes.com.au/articles/EACBarticle.htm

The 70 Communes of Northern France – 1914 Emergency Issue

Don Cleveland LM-136

No sooner had World War I began than all coin currency in the warring countries, which was predominately gold and silver, disappeared from circulation as people began to hoard anything that might have intrinsic value. Immediately, the lack of coin for making change began to hamper commerce. To meet the challenge, cities and states throughout most of Europe began to issue locally-printed, low-denomination, paper currency.

France was no exception. Before the end of 1915, hundreds of cities, towns, and hamlets issued low-denomination currency, generally printed on paper, but in a few instances printed or embossed on cardboard, or in the form of coins or tokens struck on aluminum, brass or pewter.

Although designs on paper varied between issuing entities—some elaborate, well-engraved, multi-coloured productions, others simply printed—they all identified the issuing authority and promised redemption in proper money within a specific time after the end of hostilities, or “the signing of peace”.

Over 90 per cent of emergency money was issued by a local authority for use within the district administered. A few types, however, were issued by consortiums of two or more municipalities, pooling their resources to provide a wider commercial area for their currency. A group of towns and communes in Northern France near the border with Belgium took the idea further. No fewer than 70 of the municipalities in the region pooled their resources and issued common emergency money in 50 centimes and one- and two-franc values—each note carrying on its face, in small print, the names of all 70 communes where the currency was valid.

The average commune on the list had a population at the time of only a few hundred people, although a couple of small cities with over a thousand inhabitants and supporting light industries were also represented.

Even the smallest commune with fewer than a hundred inhabitants could trace its beginnings

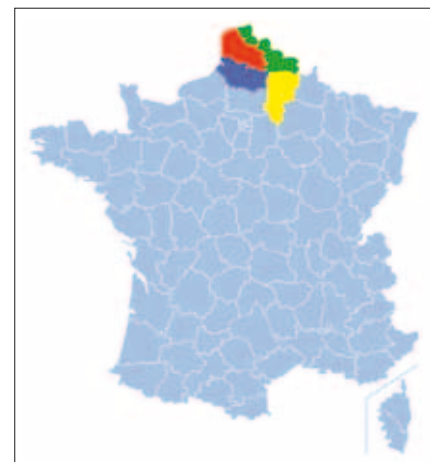
to the 9th to 12th centuries, with two or three, such as Sorel and Bapaume, originating as Roman outposts in the 1st century. Every few generations, all the villages, large and small, had, at one time or another, fallen victim to successive wars, plagues, or marauding bands of thieves and murderers.

Their luck was no better in the early 20th century. All 70 of the communes were in the middle of the horrific trench warfare of World War I. One, the small hamlet of Courcellettes, had the added distinction of being where armored tanks were first used in battle when introduced by the British in 1916.

Most of the communes listed on the emergency money were totally destroyed by the fierce artillery bombardments between

the combatants in 1915 and 1916. So prolific was the slaughter, a majority of the sites listed on the banknote above have battle memorials and national cemeteries located near them—some very large, such as the Commonwealth cemetery near Grevillers.

But, as they did many times after catastrophes, the villages, with four exceptions, rebuilt after the War. Sadly, Lefvillers, Maeuvres, Lins (unclear print, spelling is questionable), and Etricourt-Manancourt, disappeared forever—their names immortalized only because they appear Right on the Money.



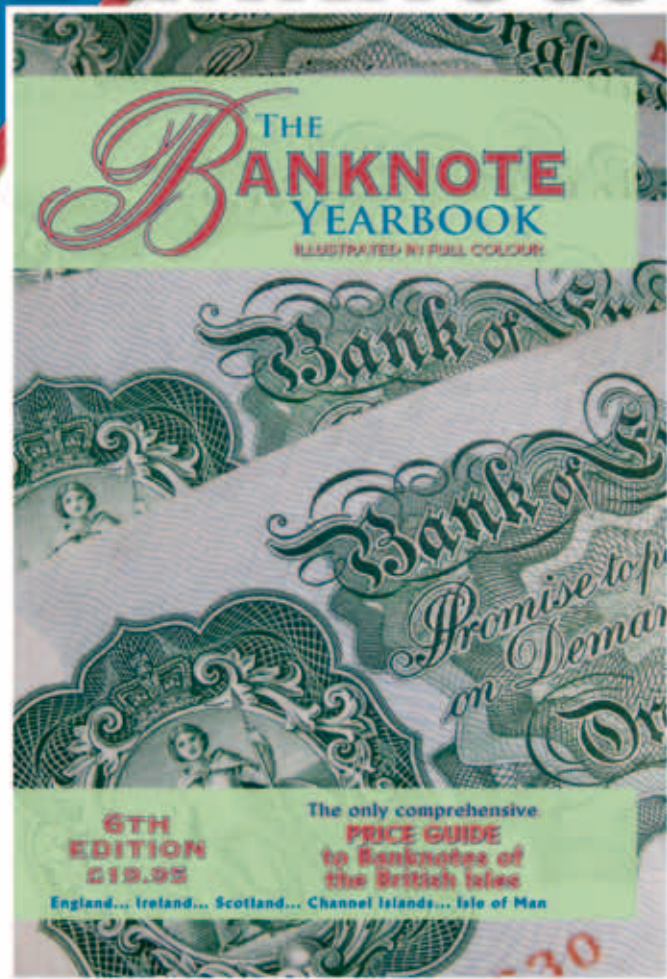
Location of the 70 Communes.



France, WWI Emergency Money, 50 centimes Issued for 70 villages in Northern France, April 1915

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The 'Type A' back of the notes of the third issue.

Type B has an illustration of Keere Street, Lewes, with the Downs, plus the Lewes coat of arms and Lewes Town Council shield. It is by Zoe Vernon, a year 8 pupil at Lewes Old Grammar School. Keere Street, built around 1272, is a steep, cobbled byway linking the town centre to Southover. Flanked by picturesque cottages and sporting a beamed 15th century bookshop, the street marks the boundary of the medieval town with a fragment of the wall lying behind the houses on the east side. Tradition says that George IV, while Prince of Wales, drove a coach and four down Keere Street for a wager.



The 'Type B' back of the notes of the third issue.

The two types of notes have just one numbering system and are alternated from 0000001, with approximately 30,000 on the first run. Therefore all odd number last digit notes should be 'Type A' and all even 'Type B'.

The new issue is no longer printed by Colourworks, but by Smith & Ouzman of Eastbourne, East Sussex; local security printers, in keeping with the aims of the project. The security features are concentrated more on the printing methods rather than in the paper, as was the case previously, although the notes are still watermarked on 12 up 3RA3 sheets and have enhanced embossing. Along with added foil logos, there are UV and micro printing additions. The new issue has a life of five years with a valid-until date of 31 August 2014.

At the same time, a decision to issue three more denominations was made, all with the same expiry date. They are 5, 10 and 21 pounds. A total of 60,000 notes having been printed on the first run across the four denominations.

The Lewes five pounds was issued on 3 July 2009. The obverse is the same as the one pound, but in blue. The reverse features a silhouette by Michael Munday, depicting the varied artistic culture of the town. A seated potter, a singer, a guitar player and artist are shown. All of these industries are well represented in the area and there are no fewer than five full-time guitar makers' workshops currently in the town. The note size is 135mm x 70mm and approximately 10,000 were issued.



The front and back of the Five Pound note.

The Lewes ten pounds was issued on 3 July 2009. The obverse is like the one pound, but in orange. The reverse features the Linklater Pavilion, centre for the study of environmental change, which is a social and ecological project run by the Railway Land Wildlife Trust. (Further information is available at www.railwaylandproject.org.) Approximately 5000 were issued. (Size is 140mm x 74mm.)



The front and back of the Ten Pound note.

The Lewes twenty-one-pounds note was issued on 3 July 2009. The obverse is the same as the one pound, but in red. The reverse features an etching of a bonfire scene, courtesy of Lewes Town Council. There are seven Bonfire Societies in the town, as it is a most important annual event. Lewes Bonfire-Guy Fawkes Night celebrations on 5 November not only mark the uncovering of the Gunpowder Plot of 1605, but also commemorate the memory of the seventeen Protestant martyrs executed by order of Pope Paul IV during the reign of Queen Mary. They are the largest and most famous Bonfire Night celebrations in the country. Approximately 5000 were issued. (Size is 140mm x 74mm.) The odd denomination of twenty-one pounds was used to move away from the norm—a fun way of ‘thinking outside of the box’ and to illustrate that change is possible.



The front and back of the Twenty Pound note.

Originally four, the number of issuing points within the town was increased to eleven.

The notes can currently be used at 131 outlets, all within the town. They are also effectively being used as lottery tickets, because Harvey's Brewery draws three random numbers monthly, with the corresponding notes winning prizes.

Special Lewes pound presentation packs with a letter of authenticity signed by the Mayor of Lewes, including a full explanation of the notes and reasons for their being issued, are available from the web site www.thelewes-pound.org. I have also been informed that matching number sets of the new issues will also be available.

Test Your Knowledge

This quick quiz is just for fun; there are no prizes and no competition. The answers are on page 59.

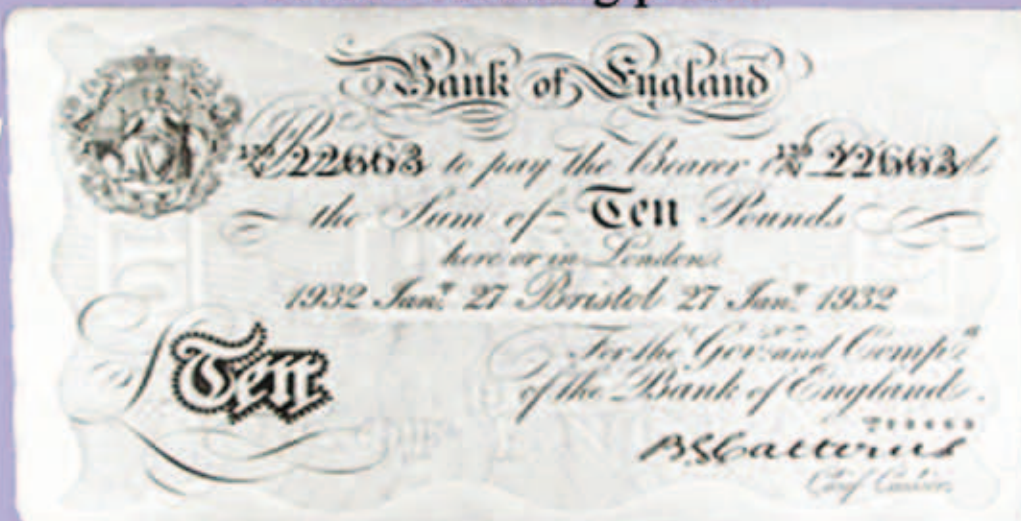
1. What is the main unit of currency in Ireland (Republic)?
2. A 'tambala' is a unit of currency. 100 tambala equal 1 _____?
3. King Mswati III appears on the bank notes of which country?
4. The painting *Dame Mary Gilmore* by William Dobell appears on the bank notes of which country?
5. Which animal is depicted on all these notes?
 - a. Laos 1000 Kip – P18
 - b. Sudan 50 piastres – P7
 - c. Ceylon 1000 rupees – P120, P107
6. Explorer Pedro Alvares Cabral (1467-1520) appears on the bank notes of two countries—name the countries.
7. The bank notes of the 'Clydesdale Bank' circulate in which country or territory?
8. What is the name of the note-issuing authority for Zambia?
9. Francisco Hernandez de Cordoba (1475-1526) was a Spanish explorer reputed to have founded a Latin American country. This country's modern currency is named after him. What is the currency and what is the country?
10. Nepal's first banknotes were issued by the Nepalese Treasury and signed by the *khajanchi* (Head of Treasury). What other role or title did the Head of Treasury hold?

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Three Unknown Concentration Camp Notes from Dora-Mittelbau

Niels Nielsen and Preben Eriksen 8942

Translated into English by Flemming Lyngbeck Hansen LM-190

During work on the book *Sedler brugt af danskere under 2. verdenskrig* (*Paper Money used by Danes during WW II*), Niels Nielsen contacted retired police officer Poul Carl Arved Jensen. This officer had brought some “souvenirs” from different German concentration camps with him upon returning to Denmark at the end of World War II. Among the notes were three “wertmarke” from one of Buchenwald’s satellite work camps, Dora-Mittelbau (see Figure 1).



Figure 1. DORA 1, 2 and 3 reichsmark, which have not been described in prevalent literature about concentration camp money, including the latest reference: Silent Witnesses: Civilian Camp Money of World War II.

Wertmarke

It was common for salaries to be paid for the work prisoners did in German concentration and satellite camps during World War II. The satellite camps usually functioned as work camps and salaries ranged from 1 to 5 reichsmark per week. The payment system was implemented in the hope of increasing work efficiency. The SS sold these wertmarke to the private companies in charge of production and these companies distributed the money to those prisoners, who, in their eyes, had done satisfactory work. The payment system, however, was not set in stone. It was a “reward” system, and no prisoner knew at any given time who would get a “reward” at the end of the week.

The Germans also used cigarettes as means of payment in the camps and they were distributed on the same principle. With cigarettes, however, if there were 50 men lined up for a reward it could happen that only 40 of them actually got a reward.

The wertmarke was hardly praised by the prisoners, as it was very difficult to buy anything with it. The wertmarke was used mostly to buy ink, pens and pencils, and worthless foods like pasta made from fish meal, beets, and sauerkraut. Sometimes, a type of “light beer” could be bought, yet it was only a slight variation from the thin soup and dry rye bread on the menu every day. Some of the concentration camps had brothels and a visit to one cost 1 reichsmark, but there was no access for foreign prisoners.

19 September 1944

The Germans occupying Denmark had for a long time been dissatisfied with the Danish police force, and its attitudes towards the Danish resistance movement. There was also the fear that such a large armed force would side with the resistance movement if fighting erupted in Denmark. A similar situation occurred in Paris where, after the Normandy invasion, the Paris policemen worked with the French resistance movement. The Germans therefore decided to crack down on some Danish policemen.

It was SS-Gruppenführer (group leader) Günther Pancke, leader of the German police in Denmark, who planned the operation against the police, which was implemented on 19 September 1944, at 11.00 am under the codename “Möwe”. During a false air-raid warning the Danish policemen, who had reported for work in Copenhagen and the larger provincial cities, were taken by surprise and arrested. Yet, of the 10,000 policemen in the force, only about 1960 men were caught, among them Arved Jensen from Copenhagen.

The policemen from the greater Copenhagen area were taken directly to the Freeport of Copenhagen and forced on board the ship *Cometa*. Arved Jensen relates they were stowed in the cargo hold and the hatches were thoroughly sealed. “We were terrified British planes would discover the ship. If sunk, we would all have perished, as there was only rescue equipment for the crew.”

At midnight, *Cometa* sailed into the Baltic Sea toward an unknown destination and rumors spread quickly. Not till the evening of 21 September did *Cometa* arrive in Lübeck. Here the men were loaded into cattle freight cars, which stood ready on the tracks. At this point, things worsened for the first time, as the

guarding soldiers were replaced by SS-guards. With about 50 men in each car, the train headed to Neuengamme, where they arrived at 6 pm, just in time to see some inmates (*häftlinge*) march into the camp, returning from work. These starved, poorly dressed men made a deep impression on the policemen. And it didn't help that the camp orchestra played *alte Kammeraden* (Old Friends).

Having arrived at Neuengamme, all the men had to exchange their clothing with clothing similar to that they had seen other inmates wearing. The policemen spent only a short time in Neuengamme where their first registration took place (see Figure 2).

Konzentrationslager Art der Haft: _____ Ort. Nr.: *51263*

Name und Vorname: *Jensen, Poul Carl Arved*
 geb. *27.8.19* in *Großlee*
 Wohnort: *Singelney 34742 Guntzlee*
 Beruf: *Kaufmann* Religion: *Evangel.*
 Staatsangehörigkeit: *Dänisch* Stand: _____
 Name der Eltern: *Manus Jensen, Søren Jensen*
 Wohnort: *Charlottenburg 2, Grosselee*
 Name der Ehefrau: *Søren Jensen* Beruf: _____
 Wohnort: *Singelney 34742 Guntzlee* Rasse: _____
 Kinder: *2* Alleinvertreter der Familie oder der Eltern: _____
 Vorbildung: _____
 Militärdienstzeit: _____ von — bis _____
 Kriegsdienstzeit: _____ von — bis _____
 Grösse: *180 cm* Gewicht: _____ Gesicht: *hellgrün* Augen: *blau*
 Nase: *gerade* Mund: _____ Ohren: *klein* Haare: *schwarz*
 Haarfarbe: *schwarz* Sprache: *dänisch*
 Anmerkende Krankheit oder Geisteskrankheit: _____
 Besondere Kenntnisse: _____
 Hobbies/Haltungen: _____
 Verhaftet am: *19.9.44* in: *Kaptenberg*
 1. Mal eingeleitet: _____ 2. Mal eingeleitet: _____
 Erweisende Dienststelle: *Kaptenberg*
 Grund: _____
 Parteizugehörigkeit: *keine* von — bis _____
 Welche Funktionen: _____
 Mitglied v. Unterorganisationen: _____
 Kriminalstrafen: _____
 Politische Verurteilungen: _____
 Ich bin darauf hingewiesen worden, dass meine Bestrafung wegen feilschender Urkundenfälschung schlicht, wenn sich die obigen Angaben als falsch erweisen sollten.
 V. S. S. Der Lagerkommandant

Figure 2. Registration form for Poul Carl Arved Jensen, made in Neuengamme.

Buchenwald

On 26 September 1944, the Danish policemen were sent to Buchenwald. Before departure their original clothing was returned to them. Again, their transport was in cattle freight cars, which were dirty and uncomfortable, with only openings in the wall or floor to serve as toilets.

The first group arrived in Buchenwald on 29 September and they were assigned prisoner numbers from (approximately) 85400 to 86900. Arved Jensen was among them and he was given number 85536 (see Figure 3).



Figure 3. Arved Jensen's original prisoner's number, which he was given in Buchenwald; and a little piece of his prisoner's suit.

Buchenwald was established in 1937 in the vicinity of Weimar and it became one of the largest German concentration camps of the War. In the beginning, the camp was intended for opponents of the Nazi regime: criminals, Jews, Jehovah's Witnesses and homosexuals. After the war started in 1939, gradually more and more non-German prisoners arrived—primarily, Russian and Polish prisoners of war; English and American pilots; and civilians from all the German-occupied countries including: Hungarians, Norwegians, Dutchmen and the Danish policemen.

Military-industrial production was undertaken at Buchenwald. The Danish policemen, who were in good physical condition, were put to work, and as "rewards" they were paid in Wertmarke, of which Arved Jensen brought a few home (see Figure 4).



Figure 4. A 2 RM note from Buchenwald. Four denominations of Wertmarke were used in Buchenwald: 0,50 RM, 1 RM, 2 RM and 3 RM.

Mühlberg

In November 1944, the policemen received the status of interned civilians, which was basically the same as prisoners of war. This meant that the Prisoners of War Convention of 27 July 1927 now applied to them. This positive development was made possible through the work of the Danish authorities. The result was that 211 severely ill men were returned to Denmark, while 1604 men were transferred to Mühlberg. 105 sick men were left behind at the Buchenwald hospital. The camp to which they were transferred was Mühlberg an die Elbe, STALAG IV B (see Figures 5, 6 and 7).



Figure 5. Entrance to M. (Mühlberg) STAMLAGER IV B.

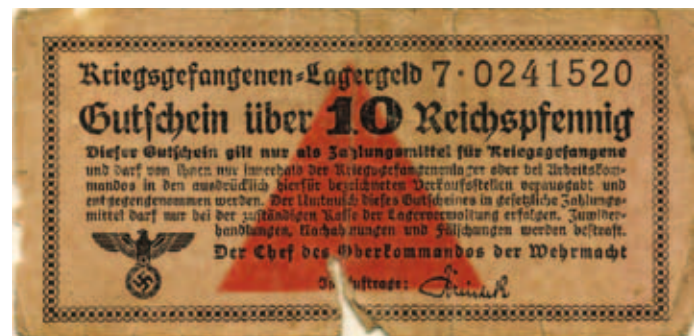
[illegible]

Figure 8. The Prisoner of War money belonging to Arved Jensen. These notes were issued in the denominations 1, 10 and 50 pfennig, and 1, 2, 5 and 10 reichsmark.

Figure 6. Arved Jensen's registration card in STALAG IV B, including fingerprints and photo.

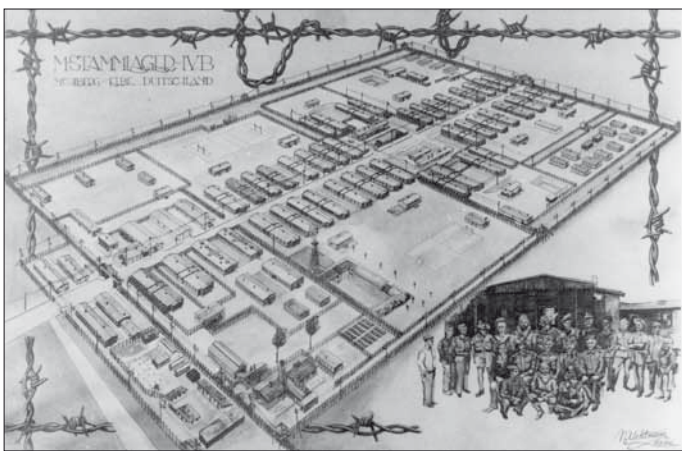


Figure 7. Map of STAMLAGER IV B.

The Danish policemen arrived on 18 December 1944 and were immediately registered as Prisoners of War. (POW). Conditions in the POW camps were less severe than in the concentration camps. Besides getting improved conditions, the policemen could also receive Red Cross packages. There were 5 types of POW camps in Germany:

1. DULAG: A camp for transferring prisoners. (from the German word Durchgang).
2. OFLAG: A camp for officers.
3. MARLAG: A camp for Navy personnel.
4. MILAG: A camp for Merchant Navy personnel.
5. STALAG: A camp for lower-ranking officers and ordinary soldiers.

The Danish policemen were considered equal to the personnel in category 5.

In all prisoner of war camps, so-called Prisoner of War money was in circulation. It was paper money printed on watermarked paper. On the face is a large red triangle, and the notes are signed by the chief of the army headquarters. From the examples Arved Jensen brought home, it can be seen they endured heavy circulation (see Figure 8).

On 23 December, 150 Danish policemen were sent to a work camp, and from there regular prisoner transports took the policemen to different work camps, such as Dora-Mittelbau near Nordhausen in Harzen, where Arved Jensen was sent. Until 22 January 1945, 1470 Danish policemen were sent to different work camps and 80 policemen lost their lives during their stay in concentration and work camps.

Dora-Mittelbau

Dora-Mittelbau was a gigantic underground factory of more than 120,000 square meters. The total length of the tunnels was more than 20 kilometers and the height to the ceiling was more than 30 meters.

In July-August 1943, allied bombing had caused considerable damage to industrial complexes in Germany and Austria. On the night between 17 and 18 August 1943, the area of Peenemünde was bombed. Peenemünde was where experiments with V1 and V2 rockets were located (see Figure 9) and, because of the bombing, the Germans decided to move the production of these rockets and other war material to Dora-Mittelbau.



Figure 9. A V2 rocket.

The work with the V-rockets and other war material was performed by a private German company called Mitteldeutschen Baugesellschaft A.G. The company name is seen in the name Mittelbau. The name Mittelbau also appears on another set of wertemarke that was in use in the work camp (see Figure 10).



Figure 10. Wertmarke Arbeitslager Mittelbau exist in the denominations .01 RM (Reichsmark), .05 RM, .10 RM, .50 RM, 1 RM and 2 RM with similar design; and 5 and 10 RM with a different design.

On 1 October 1944, Mittelbau was re-organised and a new concentration camp with the name Dora-Mittelbau was commissioned. The prisoners were ordered to build the new camp complete with barracks, bunkers, crematoriums, etcetera, near Sangerhausen, a few kilometers from the underground factory complex. For a while the prisoners had their quarters underground, but in December 1943, they were moved into their new above-ground barracks. Prisoners were treated harshly in Dora-Mittelbau and, due to the terrible conditions in the camp, some 20,000 prisoners died—some beaten to death, others hanged, and many starved to death.

A Danish prisoner, Sigfred Larsen, prisoner number 75131, writes: “Luckily we were immediately ordered to produce bombs in Hall 41. It was in this hall that bombs were checked. The camp leadership was very harsh and brutal. To strengthen discipline, it was not uncommon to pick out 150-200 men and then give each of them twenty-five lashes on their butts. Hanging was also common. Eighteen ropes were hanging from an iron bar, which was fixed to a crane. Prisoners sentenced to death were then made to stand for half an hour below the iron bar with the rope around their neck. Then the crane lifted the iron bar. Hangings usually took place at 4 pm, and the dead prisoners were kept hanging there until 10 pm, so the 9 pm shift could see the dead bodies. First time I saw it, eight prisoners were hanging there, the second time eighteen. The camp was a hell of lice, and every second month the camp had to be disinfected. The last months, when the camp was overcrowded with prisoners from other camps, were terrible.”

New prisoners in Dora-Mittelbau

Because Dora-Mittelbau was in the middle of Germany, the camp absorbed many prisoners who were sent on death marches as the Eastern Front came closer. The SS did not allow any prisoners to fall into enemy hands, and at the end of the war several prisoner transports arrived from other concentration camps. When the Soviet Red Army closed on Auschwitz in the fall of 1944, almost all surviving prisoners was sent to Dora-Mittelbau, partly by cattle trains and partly on foot (known as the death march). The commanders from Auschwitz took over the camp leadership in Dora-Mittelbau and in that way the conditions of Auschwitz were maintained in Dora-Mittelbau to the very end. American troops liberated the Dora-Mittelbau camp on 11 April 1945; but before that happened, the Danish prisoners were evacuated to Neuengamme and from there sent to Denmark in Red Cross buses (see Figure 11).



Figure 11. Danish policemen waiting with their luggage and Red Cross packages to enter white Red Cross buses in Neuengamme.

This article was first published in the Danish magazine *Møntsamleren*, in 2008, and is reproduced in its translated form with kind permission of the editor.

Anyone having further knowledge about these notes is welcome to contact Preben Eriksen at preben.eriksen37@gmail.com

Sources

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Test Your Knowledge – Answers

These are the answers to the quiz on page 53.

1. The main unit of currency in the Republic of Ireland is the euro.
2. 100 Tambala = 1 Kwacha (Malawi).
3. King Mswati III appears on the bank notes of Swaziland.
4. *Dame Mary Gilmore* is on Australia's 10-dollar note (P52 and P58).
5. The elephant is depicted on the notes from Laos, Sudan and Ceylon.
6. Cabral is credited as the first European to discover Brazil. He appears on the notes of Brazil (P248 10 Reais) and Portugal (P188 1000 Escudos).
7. Bank notes of the Clydesdale Bank circulate in Scotland.
8. The note-issuing authority for Zambia is the Bank of Zambia.
9. The 'cordoba' is the currency unit of Nicaragua—reputedly founded by Francisco Hernandez de Cordoba.
10. The *khajanchi*, or Head of Treasury, was also a Hindu high priest. (See 'The Legends on the Banknotes of Nepal' in the *IBNS Journal*, Volume 48 Number 3, pages 39 to 44.)

Of Fiji, y2k and the Meaning of Money

Dr K.A. Rodgers LM-76

I caught a most unexpected fish during a recent, late-evening web trawl. When I first cast my Boolean search net wide, the last thing I expected to land was a New Zealand High Court justice's ruling concerning certain Fijian banknotes. The Word document was drifting footloose and fancy free in deepest cyberspace, seemingly unconnected to any home page.

And a revealing document it proved to be. It explained a number of matters about Fiji's millennium issues that I suspect few collectors understand. Essentially it recorded a 2005 civil case brought by Money World New Zealand 2000 Ltd (MWNZ) against KVB Kunlun New Zealand Ltd (KVB), both foreign-exchange dealers located in Auckland.

Issues for a Millennium

Back in 1999, the Reserve Bank of Fiji issued commemorative \$2 and \$2000 notes to mark the 2000 millennium. The principal distributor was Singapore-based, Money World Asia Pte Ltd (MWA) owned by Singapore businessman, Mr Andy Lim, also owner of the associated but separate MWNZ.

The judge made clear that Mr Lim's companies have two distinct aspects to their operations. One is numismatic and is described by Mr Lim as a "hobby business". It is personal to him. The second is a foreign-exchange business that transfers funds between clients in different countries.

On 28 June 1999, the RBF entered into an agreement with MWA to supply and market:

- (a) 2,000, \$2000 notes to be supplied by 1 December 1999,
- (b) 1,000,000, \$2 notes to be supplied in three tranches:
 - 300,000 (face value FJ\$600,000) by 29 October 1999,
 - 300,000 (face value FJ\$600,000) by 30 November 1999,
 - 400,000 (face value FJ\$800,000) by 30 March 2000.

Notice No.1593 in the Fijian Government Gazette of 13 August 1999 defined all the notes as, "part of the legal currency of Fiji and shall be in addition to the notes and coins currently in circulation".



What the fuss was about: Fiji's y2k \$2, P102a. The green face shows the president, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau at right. The back depicts a group of citizens of today's Fiji watching the sun of the new millennium rise over the 180th meridian, "where the millennium begins". Note the DE LA RUE imprint. Images © K.A. Rodgers 2008

In due course MWA took delivery of the \$2000 notes and the first two tranches of \$2s totalling 600,000 notes. For the FJ\$2 notes, MWA paid the RBF a premium of 10 per cent above face value for the first tranche and 7.5 per cent for the second. The third, which was never delivered, was to cost 5 per cent above face. MWA on-sold notes to wholesale dealers at prices ranging between 25-50 per cent above face value. The wholesalers in turn, on-sold them to dealers for prices up to \$10 per note.

Danger! Slow market ahead

The commemorative issue was not a success. MWA found it could sell only 100 of the \$2000 notes and fewer than 50,000 of the \$2 notes. Collector interest was not aided by the uncertainties surrounding the Speight coup that took place in Fiji in 2000.

The situation for MWA became compounded when dealers to whom they had on-sold notes requested the company repurchase quantities when they proved slow to move.

MWA then sought to return all the unsold notes to the RBF, who refused to accept them. Presumably MWA was persistent, as on 5 October 2000 the RBF agreed to the return of the remaining 1900 \$2000 notes, and all 300,000 \$2 notes in the second tranche. However, the agreement included a clause that stated: "MWA shall not whether by its servant or agents or in any way whatsoever whether directly or indirectly seek redemption from RBF of any \$2000 note or \$2 note over which it retains any control after the execution of this deed." In effect, this left MWA stuck with the repurchased, unsold balance of \$2 notes from the first tranche; about 250,000 notes.



The very special \$2000 note, P103s, redolent in blue and gold. At right front is the father of the modern Fiji nation and its first Prime Minister, His Excellency Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara. At lower left is a Kulawai parrot that gives the note conformity with other Fijian note designs issued about this time. On the back, the Blue Marble is accompanied by a map of Fiji's islands, the 180th meridian, the new sun and a host of tropical shells. Images © K.A. Rodgers 2008

On the basis of this agreement, the RBF refused to accept further notes that MWNZ attempted to redeem in September 2002. MWNZ pointed out the notes had been gazetted as legal Fijian tender and initiated proceedings against the RBF in the High Court of Fiji. At the time of writing this particular issue appears to remain unresolved.

Money-go-round

During April 2003, MWNZ made nine separate deposits of the notes totalling FJ\$102,000 with the National Bank of New Zealand (NBNZ). Towards the end of the month MWA asked NBNZ if NBNZ would accept a further deposit of FJ\$380,000. NBNZ declined to do so. Nonetheless, MWNZ made two trips to the bank on 8 May with numerous bags of notes most of which were FJ\$2. NBNZ retained all bags, but did not process the transactions.

The following day Mr Lim contacted the NBNZ to apologise for the attempted deposit, which he said constituted the weekly payroll of Ghim Lee Holdings, a major garment manufacturer in Fiji. NBNZ still declined to handle the transaction.

MWNZ now sought to involve KVB Kunlun New Zealand Ltd who agreed to convert 180,000 FJ\$2 commemorative notes into NZ\$324,971.32. To do so KVB needed to involve the NBNZ as part of a lengthy chain of transactions.

When Mr Crowle, KVB's chief operating officer, became aware of the situation, he rang Mr Whiteside at the RBF to confirm that the notes, now in KVB's possession, were legal tender. He was duly advised that the RBF would not accept or honour them. He then checked with the NZ Police Fraud Investigation Unit who told him the notes were the subject of a legal dispute. As a consequence KVB cancelled the agreement and the matter headed for court.

RBF now told KVB it had no objection to the notes being returned to MWNZ and a delivery was attempted. However, MWNZ staff refused to accept them and KVB staff ended up dumping all FJ\$360,000 in the MWNZ foyer. MWNZ promptly reciprocated by returning them to KVB's reception. Rather than incur further costs, MWNZ sensibly arranged to have the entire stock collected and stored by Chubb pending the outcome of the court case.

On the meaning of money

MWNZ took its case against KVB on two grounds. The first, under the *Sale of Goods Act 1908*, sought to recover the New Zealand price of the notes, plus general damages of \$50,000 in respect of the failure of MWNZ to meet its obligations to Ghim Lee Holdings. Alternatively, redress was sought under the *Contractual Remedies Act 1979* for the same amounts. KVB also issued third-party proceedings against the RBF seeking indemnity

for any liability. The matter was heard before Justice Laurenson in the High Court at Auckland over four days in May 2005.

MWNZ argued that as the Fijian notes were not currency in New Zealand, they were a commodity rather than money. Specifically, the notes were collectors' items and had a greater value than their face denomination. To untangle this, the judge found it necessary to determine, "What is money?" This required delving into case law dating back to 1899.

The learned judge noted that money is excluded from the definition of goods in the New Zealand *Sale of Goods Act*, and held that there is a rational basis for doing so. Specifically, a transfer of separate amounts of money of equivalent value between two persons in New Zealand can only be an exchange. This applies even when the transaction involves a foreign currency. Any fee charged is for the service provided, not for the currency exchanged.

In addition the judge noted that both MWA and the RBF had originally intended the commemorative notes would have a value beyond their denominated value. As such it could not be said that the notes had passed into currency. They had been sold as objects having an added value to collectors. It was clear, however, that what MWNZ was seeking from KVB was a simple exchange of currencies. Hence it could not involve a sale of goods. Hence, MWNZ's first cause of action must fail—as did the second. RBF was found to have no case to answer in the New Zealand court.

Collectors will be delighted to know that in the 1899 case, money was deemed to be:

"that which passes freely from hand to hand throughout the community in final discharge of debts and full payment for commodities, being accepted equally without reference to the character or credit of the person who offers it and without intention of the person who receives it to consume it or apply it to any use than in turn tender it to others in discharge of debts or payment of commodities."

As such, Judge Laurenson pointed out that "one of the essential features of money is that it cannot be recovered ... by a true owner if the particular money has passed into currency, that is to say, into general circulation or use."

Presumably, then, if it can be identified, and is hence capable of being recovered, it ain't money! Any lawyers out there? One legal commentator on the case has quoted Lewis Carroll in respect of this point: "When I use a word," Humpty Dumpty said, in rather a scornful tone, 'it means just what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less.'"

At a subsequent hearing Justice Rhys Harrison awarded costs for KVB against MWNZ of NZ\$145,276.35 and for the RBF against MWNZ of NZ\$106,915.61.

Full details are available to those with access to the New Zealand Law Record: AK CIV-2003-404-2542 [2006] NZHC 122 (23 February 2006).

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Chapter News

Compiled by Art Levenite 2863

The IBNS currently has many regional and topical chapters that hold periodic meetings open to all members and the public. For information on joining a chapter, or to find out when and where the next meeting will be held, visit the chapter's web site or contact the presiding officer of the chapter.

News From Our Chapters Secretary

As this is the final Journal of the year, may I be the first to wish you all a Merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year. Hoping that in 2010 you manage to obtain for your collection all those elusive notes that eluded you this year.

Following local elections within the Turkish chapter, it is my pleasure on behalf of the IBNS to formally congratulate Omer Yalcinkaya as their new president. Having read the multitude of e-mails regarding the announcement, I am sure Omer will be an extremely pro-active member. We wish you all the best in your new role and look forward to reading about your future meetings.

With regards to the Rhodesia-Zimbabwe Banknote Collectors chapter, Steve has just advised me that their membership continues to grow, up another 10 members since the last Journal to 63 now. His monthly on-line magazine is extremely informative and a great reference on the subject. Get in touch with him for further details.

Thanks for reading and enjoy the following articles from our chapters.

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General chapter message of October 2009:

Dear IBNS Members,
First of all I would like to invite all of you who are interested in Arabic Banknotes to join our Arabic Chapter. We would like to invite you to a brain storming session to produce some tools that may help in our great hobby. We intend to produce several booklets with CDs for each Arabic country in a handy and user friendly way.

We are planning to start with:

- Iraq
- Libya
- Sudan.

Followed by the rest later.

If you have some information about Arabic countries, please contact me. You can contact me directly at Alimehilba@yahoo.com with any ideas, information, images or suggestions. We wish you a great time and great collection.



The Arabic chapter president, Dr. Ali Mehilba.

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Burnley Chapter

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October 2009 meeting: The chapter meeting of the 29th of October 2009 at Nelson House, Burnley, opened with a welcome from our chairman to the 24 members present (1 apology) and to Andrew Clark our speaker for the evening. The chair then requested our president and founder member of the chapter to give a brief statement on the deaths of Chris Dent and Tom Warburton both of whom have been members since the 1970s. Tom was well known throughout the banknote world with his knowledge and collection of military and emergency money, whilst Chris was a very quiet man at the back of the auction whose primary interest was stamp collecting. The chapter extends its condolences to their families, they will be sadly missed. Chris' brother has passed some of his banknote collection to the chapter to be auctioned later in the meeting, a generous portion of the proceeds to go to the chapter funds.

It was then with great pleasure that our chairman asked our speaker Andrew Clark to give his illustrated talk on 'Paper Money and Propaganda'. Many of the members had never seen these quite rare notes and the messages they contained. It was a very interesting talk, raised many question, and was roundly applauded. Andrew's long journey to return to Burnley was much appreciated, and no doubt his service will be called on in the future.

A short break for refreshments provided another opportunity to view the mixed bag of auction lots from 25p to £50 with a

contemporary forgery of the 1 guinea banknote of the Royal Bank of Scotland dated the 4th Nov 1826, £1 Isle Of Man of 1843 and examples of £1 Bradbury and Fisher creating a lot of interest. A great night was had by all and further details of the chapter can be obtained from our chairman, Geoff Sutcliffe.

I apologise for not reporting on the success of the members visit to the York Racecourse Fair in July, however this is an early reminder for entry in your new diaries for the 15th/16th of January fair at the York Racecourse. It's free with plenty of free parking and two of our chapter members have tables at the best fair in the north of England.

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July 2009 meeting: Ten members attended the Saturday afternoon meeting. Production of the 2010 calendar is hoped to be finished for the London show and sold for £5 each. Simon Biddlestone accepted banknotes from members and preferences on which month they would be used.

Further, to Roger Outing's Welsh note shown at the last meeting, it transpired the note was a modern forgery, with the revenue stamp applied to suggest authenticity. Recent publications on show included the latest Krause publication of modern world notes (SCWPM Vol. III 15th Edition), complete with CD-ROM. Comments were made as to the inaccuracies with regard to pricing (as usual), and Simon reported Owen Linzmayer is working on an alternative catalogue. Mark Ray brought copies of *All the Money in the World*, by Douglas Mudd, picturing notes and coins from the Smithsonian Institution. Norman Logan showed a well-illustrated full-colour catalogue of French notes by Fayette.

As to new acquisitions, Eddie Nurcombe had acquired a large-size Japanese Hansatsu, as yet unidentified, and explained why he thought it was a genuine note. Mark showed a piece of unprinted paper prepared for two provincial banknotes, with the watermark stating 'Derby & Derbyshire Banking Company £50' on each half. It was debated as to whether or not it was more valuable if split in two to form individual notes. Alan Cole exhibited a small collection of 1960s & 1970s Russian travellers cheques for use within the Soviet block by its citizens.

Talks for future meetings have been arranged, including Laurence Pope on 'Notes of Denmark' and, it is hoped, Dr. David Goodall to talk on money of the camps and ghettos of WWII. Mark commented no new Bank of England replacement notes have been seen in circulation recently, and the system may have been suspended or superseded.

The talk for the meeting was by member Eddie Nurcombe, who entertained us with his presentation of 'Hyper-Inflation Money of the Weimar Republic 1923'. Eddie's understanding of the period and the problems of hyper-inflation meant that all those present followed the talk closely and enjoyed it from start to finish.

September 2009 meeting: Arrangements for visiting the London Paper Money show were finalised. The main item for discussion was the chapter calendar for 2010. Simon Biddlestone had succeeded in producing the calendar, and everyone was very impressed and grateful to Simon. The calendar includes a full colour picture of chapter members, cleverly edited to show all members in one photo. The calendars would be sold at the London Paper Money show for £5 per copy. The 10th anniversary of the first chapter meeting is highlighted in the calendar.

For new acquisitions, Laurence Pope showed an early scrivener's cheque dated 1665, drawn by merchant banker James Clitherow MP, payable by Messrs Morris and Clayton (later Lord Mayor of London) and signed at the Flying Horse in Cornhill. Eddie Nurcombe showed a large Hansatsu note for 10,000 cash coins, dating from 1870, and Simon showed new issues from Belize, some with replacement serials. Mark Ray presented an album of Spanish civil war notes bought from the collection of Sir Greville Spratt, former Lord Mayor of London. Alan Cole had a current Bank of England £10 with a United Bank of India bank stamp and also showed a number of probably unique WWI POW notes of Krasnoyarsk (Red River) Lager in Russia.

The only new publication on show was entitled *Paper Money of Ireland*. This definitive guide has been produced by Jonathan Calloway and the late Bob Blake, published by Pam West. The latest *IBNS Journal* was shown, which included an article by Alan Cole on note evaluation.

Laurence Pope entertained us with his lecture on the banknotes of Denmark—giving a history of the notes and a glimpse into Danish history and heritage. We were shown a selection of National Banknotes, the Portrait and Landscape series, through the Animals and Wildlife series (also depicting little-known minor celebrities' wives painted by Jens Juel!), to the current series showing carvings from Danish churches.

The next meeting is on Saturday, 28th of November, 2009, when Roger Outing will talk on the 'Cheques of the Bank of England'.

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July 2009 meeting: The talk at this meeting was by Claire Lobel who reprised her very successful and absolutely fascinating study of British skit notes. We saw a number of notes from her collection and those attending brought a few more along to add to the variety. Skit notes go back to the 18th century and seem to have been motivated by a number of factors. Some were undoubtedly intended to deceive the unwary and illiterate by looking very similar to issued notes of the day, usually Bank of England notes. Some were prepared as propaganda pieces and a series of these came out around the time of the Napoleonic wars of 1800 to 1815. Yet more were just prepared as commercial items for sale, such as the Bank of Love and the Bank of Hymen

notes also broadly similar to 19th century Bank of England notes. Shopkeepers also prepared notes, some of them containing a promise to forfeit a sum of money if the bearer could get a better deal / suit / haircut / wig etcetera, etcetera, anywhere in London. Such notes were often issued by the “Bank of Elegance”! Modern skit notes also exist, often with a political or satirical theme. The meeting was well attended and Claire was roundly congratulated for the time and effort she put into preparing the talk.

August 2009 meeting: We did not have a talk at our August meeting, but Pam West brought along the first copies of Bob Blake and Jonathan Callaway’s new book *Paper Money of Ireland* which were literally hot off the press. Derek Davison brought along a selection of bonds and notes for sale and members brought along their new acquisitions for a “show and tell” session.

October 2009 meeting: Our October meeting featured a showing of the 1954 film *The One Million Pound Note*, starring Gregory Peck as the destitute American sailor in London who is loaned a £1,000,000 note as part of a bet to see if he could live off it for a month without spending it. Set in turn-of-the-century London (the “note” itself is dated 1903) and based on a gently satirical story by Mark Twain, the film is both a comedy and a romance and of course a bit dated by today’s standards. But great fun and very entertaining and all those who came along thoroughly enjoyed it. The original note as used in the film was sold in auction in 1989 for nearly £2,000 and modern copies have since been produced from it.



The original note as used in the film The One Million Pound Note.

Melbourne Chapter

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August 2009 meeting: Meeting number 281 was held on 20 August 2009 with fourteen members in attendance. Apologies were received from four members.

Much of the meeting was taken up with discussing our forthcoming convention. Frank Robinson and Bill Xynos reported on their recent trip to Sydney to collect the display cases that will be used to house members’ exhibits. Frank and Bill said their journey went well and they were pleased to meet and socialize with many Sydney colleagues, as well as picking up some new notes at the fair being held at the time. Alan Flint had been attempting to schedule a special visit to Note Printing Australia on the Friday before the weekend convention. Unfortunately,

despite much effort on Alan’s part, this was not possible to arrange.

Our meeting topic was ‘The Banknotes of Guatemala’ by Ian Yarde. Ian gave a brief history of the country and described the banknotes in detail. The currency, the quetzal, is named after the native quetzal bird and an image of the bird has appeared on all notes but one since 1927. All notes from 1972, despite a number of issues and series, maintain a very similar appearance and any changes are evolutionary rather than revolutionary. On behalf of the members, Stephen Prior thanked Ian for his colourful presentation.

September 2009 meeting: Meeting number 282 was held on 17 September 2009. We had fourteen members present and received apologies from three. One of the apologies was from Alan Flint who had undergone surgery the previous day. A quick telephone call to Alan’s wife brought good news that Alan was recovering well.

Correspondence was tabled which included two souvenir cards from our Perth chapter cousins issued to celebrate their recent fiftieth chapter meeting.

With our annual convention just five weeks away, Frank Robinson reported that all matters were in hand including liaison with the Sydney and Perth chapters and booking of the restaurant for the Saturday night dinner. David White advised that the trophies had been ordered and that an advertisement for the convention would appear in the October issue of the Australasian Coin and Banknote Magazine.

Our meeting topic for the month was ‘The Banknotes of Colombia’ and Mauricio Diaz-Chavarro gave a PowerPoint presentation focusing on the notes issued by the Banco de la Republica since it assumed the sole responsibility for the note issue in 1923. Since 1923 the Banco has issued notes ranging in value from half a peso to 50,000 pesos with current denominations being 1000, 2000, 5000, 10,000, 20,000 and 50,000—a 100,000 note is scheduled for introduction shortly. Mauricio explained that a collector would have to secure almost 700 individual notes in order to have a complete set of Colombian notes from 1923 to 2009 taking into account all denominations along with type, year digit and replacement variations. He estimated that he has around 70 per cent of all notes required in his collection.

October 2009 meeting: Meeting number 283 was held on 15 October 2009. Eleven members attended and a special welcome back was extended to Donald Cleveland, following an extended stay in Papua New Guinea and returning from a recent holiday in China. Apologies were received from six members including a recovering Alan Flint who had advised several members that he will definitely be coming to the annual convention.

We had a raft of recent acquisitions with notes from Papua New Guinea, China, Bangladesh, Iran and Libya. Stephen Prior, a collector of US small-size notes has now begun (again) collecting the large-size notes and displayed several choice examples.

Preparations for the convention were finalised including the production of the program and confirmation of those attending.

In general business, David White the General Secretary of the IBNS, showed the new IBNS plastic membership card and the logo that IBNS members can now use to identify themselves to promote the IBNS fiftieth anniversary in 2011.

Don Cleveland gave a comprehensive PowerPoint presentation on ‘The Banknotes of Bolivia’, providing an excellent overview of the country and its currency and liberally illustrating it with notes from his own collection.



Don Cleveland with some notes from Bolivia.

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Perth Chapter

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August 2009 meeting: This was a special day for Perth chapter as it was our 50th chapter meeting and was attended by 16 members and 2 visitors. Heather Arthurson ably organised a champagne breakfast for all attendees which was very well received. Robin Hughes kindly provided all members with a specially prepared souvenir card to commemorate the occasion. President Steve Milner thanked both Heather, Robin, and all the members for the excellent turnout on the day.

We followed with our Annual Trash and Treasure auction, which raises funds toward the costs of our IBNS banknote calendar. The generosity of Perth members with contributions and bids was again outstanding, with 124 lots received and all being sold, which raised the amount of AU\$709.

September 2009 meeting: President Steve Milner welcomed the 10 attending members and one visitor. He advised that planning is almost finalized for the production of our annual IBNS Perth Chapter Banknote calendar and that these would be available at the upcoming IBNS Australian Convention in Melbourne in October. Both Robin Hughes and Brent Arthurson gave interesting talks on banknotes and this was followed by a banknote quiz prepared by Brent. Our topical theme for September was “50”, and all members again presented a large and varied amount of world banknotes to display to all present in support of this theme.

October 2009 meeting: President Steve Milner opened the meeting and thanked the 14 attending members. Steve reminded all Perth members planning to attend the IBNS Convention in Melbourne that Talk and Display names were required promptly. Our Greg McDonald Award, best banknote display, will be held at our December meeting and judging will be by all members present on the day. A tender sale was held with 32 lots submitted and all sold. Our Topical Theme for October was ‘Specimens’ and once again a very varied and interesting amount were on display.

Rhodesia-Zimbabwe Banknote Collectors Chapter

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General chapter message: Rhodesia-Zimbabwe Collectors chapter 18 continues to grow, having 60 members as of the end of October. Contributions from members are trickling in, and our knowledge of this fascinating collecting area is growing steadily. Contributions are welcome from everyone in IBNS. The monthly newsletters are planned to be put on the IBNS website in the near future in the secure “Members Only” area. Any members who have not received any issue please let me know as I understand the “snail mail” system has failed in recent months.

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Southern California Chapter

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September 2009 meeting: Our meeting was held in conjunction with the Long Beach Coin Show on September 12th with fewer members as usual, mostly due to families traveling before schools reopen. We discussed the IBNS gathering during the American Numismatic Association show in Los Angeles during August and the attendees had a good time. We discussed the interest being shown in the numerous opportunities becoming more actively involved with the IBNS and how this may attract more members and activities.

Jim Noll gave a presentation on checks for use with the De La Rue Automatic Cash System, which led to the development of the ATM system as we know it today. As ever, there were numerous illustrations of machines and “notes”. Stewart Westdal gave a presentation on the “Rikkijothur Islands (State Treasury) banknotes of 1920-1947, Picks 17a through 22o, with illustrations and explanations to identify the krona note varieties and how the confusion of the Pick 22 series was cleared up. This will be fully covered in a future issue of the IBNS Journal. The meeting shortly adjourned to the bourse floor. We had an IBNS information booth, from which were answered questions about

the IBNS and about notes, as well as passing out journals and IBNS application materials to interested prospects.

Sydney Chapter

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August 2009 meeting: The chapter members gathered for the August meeting with great anticipation for discussion and displays on the evening's topic of 'The Banknotes of Malta'. After the initial formalities were dispensed with, along with discussions on forthcoming events, members presented an array of recent acquisitions. This caused the usual interest for new items and old items rediscovered. However, the great anticipation for talks and displays of the notes of Malta were dashed when it was discovered only one member had brought notes of the Mediterranean island. Jamie Alder laid out his notes for members to view and a short discussion ensued. Having completed the scheduled activities of the meeting quite early, several impromptu discussions took place, including a report by Peter Symes on the IBNS Journal and IBNS activities in general. The meeting finished all too early, but the gathering was appreciated nonetheless.

September 2009 meeting: The usual suspects gathered for another evening of banknotes and banter in September. Discussion commenced with planning for the annual IBNS Convention in Melbourne, with members nominating the talks they would be giving and the displays they would be presenting. This was followed by administrative reports, after which Trevor Wilkin gave an account of his visit to the Hong Kong Show, a trip we would all have liked to have made, given Trevor's glowing report of the event.

The topic for the evening was 'Jersey and Guernsey' and a number of members presented material pertinent to the topic. Jamie Alder presented an eclectic array of notes, with some rarer items included; Graham Austin presented various war-time issues; Scott de Young laid out a fine display of Jersey; and Trevor Wilkin, a specialist collector of Jersey and Guernsey, presented a comprehensive collection (although he apologized for the few pieces he was missing). For the members present, who didn't collect material from the Channel Islands, it was a rewarding and informative evening.

October 2009 meeting: The meeting commenced with a final review of the forthcoming IBNS Convention in Melbourne, followed by administrative matters and the ever popular presentation of recent acquisitions by many members. Tony James gave a report of his recent trip to Israel and London, where he attended the IBNS Congress (an experience envied by all members).

The theme for the evening was 'My Other Collection', allowing several members to reveal what they collected other than banknotes. Pat Walsh presented items of cricketer memorabilia; Mark Freehill showed a selection of his vast array of "other interests", including tram tickets, post cards, tokens, and ephemera; and Graham Austin displayed a seemingly comprehensive collection of tram tickets, but avowed he was missing quite a few. Finally, Graham Owen presented a range of sea shells, opening an unknown side to his collecting as we had known him only as a banknote collector and a collector of insects. Despite banknotes not being the primary focus of the evening, it was a long and enjoyable meeting.

The Netherlands Chapter

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October 2009 meeting: Turkish Chapter held a meeting on the 25th of October, 2009. This time the meeting had a special aim, to elect the new president for the chapter. The meeting was attended by 14 members of the chapter. Together with the email votes and voting authorizations given to other members, a total of 24 valid votes were received. As a result Omer Yalcinkaya received 19 votes out of 24, and was elected as the new president of the chapter. Omer has been a banknote collector of world banknotes for 37 years, and an IBNS member since 1994. He has four articles published in the IBNS Journal.

Tunc Buyurgan was unanimously elected as the vice-president. Tunc is an advanced collector of Ottoman banknotes. He is the author of the book entitled, 'Aykırı Paralar' in Turkish, which can be translated as 'Unusual Coins and Banknotes'.

It was also decided unanimously in the meeting that the former president Cem Barlok is to be given the title of 'Founder and Honorary President of the Turkish Chapter'. Cem has acquainted most of the banknote collectors in Turkey with the IBNS and they are IBNS members today thanks to his efforts.

IBNS Life Member, Tanju Mutlu, proposed to create a members' data base of the chapter. This data base will include members' photos, contact information and links to their websites. An IBNS Turkish chapter website will be designed by Osman Onat, which will enable this data base to be shared with the world.

It was also decided to create working groups to develop the recognition of IBNS in Turkey. One working group will continue the tradition of promoting banknote collecting in schools as initiated by Cem Barlok two years ago.

Another group will focus on an Ottoman banknote presentation for a wider appreciation for these notes throughout the world. Mehmet Gaciroglu will contribute articles to the IBNS Journal on various aspects of the Ottoman notes. Istanbul is the Cultural Capital of Europe in 2010 Exhibition and presentation events, may be planned within the framework of this highly important cultural activity. With this aim, chapter officers will contact relevant state authorities and organizations to explore the possibilities to exhibit the largest and most unique Ottoman banknote collection in the world.

The new president, Omer Yalcinkaya, informed all chapter members that he will translate interesting news and announcements from the IBNS and outpost regular bulletins, as there are members who do not speak English.

This meeting set high expectations for a more pro-active era in the Turkish Chapter. The next meeting of the chapter is planned for the 13th of December, 2009 in Istanbul.



Group photograph of the Turkish chapter.

Vancouver Chapter

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August 2009 meeting: The chapter held a special meeting on August 15th in conjunction with the Royal Canadian Numismatic Association Convention in Edmonton, Alberta. In some ways the meeting was a great success. The program, on the banknotes of Yemen presented by the editor of the IBNS Journal's Banknote News and long-time editor of the former IBNS Newsletter, was judged by all present to be a tour de force of scholarship and entertainment. The meeting attracted a respectable 16 attendees, although only seven were IBNS members. The attendees came from three Canadian provinces and the US. However, three of the non-members submitted membership applications at the end of the meeting. The only real disappointment of the meeting was that only two members of the Vancouver chapter attended, likely because only three members of the chapter made the trip to Edmonton for the convention. In this instance, a wise decision as the bourse had very little of interest for the world paper money collector.

While most of the meeting was devoted to the program, there was a short show-and-tell session which featured a number of pieces of fantasy money that had been created for use in the production of movies in the UK and Alberta.

Murray's presentation, entitled 'Chasing Paper in Yemen', was based on four research visits to Yemen between 1991 and 2000. Murray's detailed description of the Yemen paper currency issue was blended with anecdotes on his adventures in Yemen, all illustrated with magnificent photos. He covered the many banknote series of modern Yemen, the specific scenes on the notes and fascinating details of the "whys" of many issues based on first-hand research. For example, why the signature on one series is upside down.

Murray has agreed to produce a more generic version of his PowerPoint program that can be used by other chapters in the future.



Murray Hanewich at the controls of his PowerPoint presentation on the banknotes of Yemen.

October 2009 meeting: The chapter meeting on October 5th was back in Vancouver at its usual venue in Burnaby Public Library. The meeting was, as chapter president Milt Blackburn described it, "the Seinfeld meeting – a meeting about nothing." Because of the summer break and travel schedules of members, there was no specific program for the evening. So the 17 member who attended (including 13 IBNS members), had a chance to bring forward anything that was on their minds, ranging from comments on a recent Spink auction to a report on current conditions in Zimbabwe.

There was the usual show-and-tell period, which included member Ed Goldberg sharing an old advertising item he had found among some goods in storage. It was a Canadian \$1 bill entirely encased inside a light bulb! A number of new catalogues on the banknotes of Estonia, Ireland and Vietnam were also shown.

The chapter decided to follow the pattern established last year by holding its next meeting as a Christmas dinner in a nearby hotel on November 24th. The meeting will include a silent auction of donated material to raise funds for the chapter.

The meeting ended quite early and many members adjourned to a nearby coffee shop to continue discussions.

IBNS Announcements

IBNS Symbols

In Volume 48 Number 1 of the *IBNS Journal*, we sought submissions for two new IBNS symbols: one for the forthcoming fiftieth anniversary and one for IBNS members to use. We received a number of submissions by members and the submissions were presented to the IBNS Board to vote on at a recent on-line Board Meeting. The most favoured designs, as voted by the IBNS Board, were both prepared by David White the IBNS General Secretary (see page 73).

Following the selection of David's designs, a graphic designer was employed to provide the finished products, which are presented here. The first symbol will be used during 2011, which is the Golden Jubilee of the IBNS, to identify the 50-year anniversary and it will be used to promote the IBNS before and during the milestone year.



The second symbol designed is the IBNS member's symbol. This symbol can be used by IBNS members on their websites, letterhead, and elsewhere to identify themselves as a member of the IBNS.



Members will be able to download the member symbol from our new web site once the web site is complete. The symbol will be available in colour and in black and white, as well as in various file formats.

Until the web site is available, members can request copies of the symbols from our General Secretary through the contact details shown on Page 2 of this *Journal*.

New Membership Cards

Following the survey of members held earlier this year, several initiatives have been implemented. One of the initiatives is to introduce a new membership card, which is more robust than the previously used cards. The back of the new card carries the member's name, member number and the month and year to which their membership is valid.

The cards are now being distributed with membership renewals and are being given to new members.



End of Year Tasks

As we near the end of the year, please contemplate the following tasks:

- Nominate a banknote for the IBNS Bank Note of the Year award (nominations close on 31 January 2010). Nominations can be made via banknoteoftheyear@ibns.biz and the rules for nominating a note can be found on the web site www.theIBNS.org
- Nominate a book for the IBNS Book of the Year (nominations close on 31 January 2010). Rules for nominating a book can be found on the IBNS web site at www.theIBNS.org and nominations (and inquiries) can be sent to Columbia-Notes@telus.net
- Nominate as a Director for the forthcoming IBNS elections, by contacting Patrick Smeekens, the chairman of the nominations committee on p.smeekens@chello.nl or members of the nomination committee Peter Eccles on eccles.coins@xtra.co.nz or Srikanth Vasudevan on sriki07@gmail.com (Nominations close on 31 December 2009.)

For members who wish to make a nomination, but who are without email, please see 'IBNS Announcements' in *IBNS Journal* Volume 48 Number 3 page 74 (Bank Note of the Year), page 75 (Nominating as a Director), and page 77 (Book of the year) for mailing addresses.

Correspondence from the Czech Chapter

The following correspondence was received from the Czech Chapter of the IBNS. In the interests of transparency it is published with brief notes addressing the complaints. (The reference numbers have been added by the Editor.)

IBNS Czech Chapter committee held a special meeting on Czech National Day October 28, 2009 in Prague. There were discussed main activities in 2009 and communication with IBNS Board of Directors.

1) Czech Chapter sends regularly its report on current activities to Arthur Levenite following his reminder for editorial work, but up till now no report was published in 2009. It gives an impression that against Czech Chapter is executed censorship and IBNS members are kept in wrong opinion that there are no activities in numismatic field at all.

2) Each Chapter is entitled to receive two copies of IBNS Journal. However the last issue was received only once.

3) IBNS Board of Directors still blocks payment of expenditures related to care for IBNS European Library transported to Prague from Milan in 2005 and in 2007 deposited in the Library of Museum of Fine Arts in Prague until being transferred to hired lawyer from Brno (some 200 km to the east from capital Prague) in spite of delivering all required documents in time to IBNS Treasurer Joe Boling. Amount in question is around 1000 euro.

4) Some books and journals of European Numismatic Association (originally Library of Czech Chapter) donated to the Library of Museum of Fine Arts in Prague, prior their librarian processing to make them available to all readers or eventual return to donator, were taken to Brno in several large cardboard boxes without any knowledge to its owner. Only three cardboard boxes with list of books were returned. Thus were stolen IBNS Journals years 10-37, which were bought for late Czech Chapter Library from former IBNS member in Jablonec shortly prior his death. Also dismissed several hundred copies of US numismatic magazines received from Czech Chapter supporters from abroad. It is strongly recommended that all stolen books and magazines should be returned within one month time to Prague to serve its original purpose.

5) Czech Chapter cannot agree with obstructions of renewing membership to its president Evzen Sknouril, who is a founder of Czech Chapter and IBNS member in good standing since 1997, especially after payment of annual membership fee for next two years directly to the IBNS Treasurer Joe Boling. Information delivered by IBNS president Peter Symes in this matter were not correct and only reflect his strong personal interest in recently dispersed IBNS European Library, which final report was never published.

Committee of Czech Chapter expect this English summary of special meeting will be published in full as well as some previous report will be finally published.

The grievances expressed by the Czech Chapter are accounted for as follows:

- 1) No reports from the Czech Chapter have been published in the IBNS Journal in 2009 because:
 - For Volume 48 No. 1 – Three pages of material promoting a fair run by the European Numismatic Association were submitted. These pages were not a Chapter Report and deemed inappropriate for publication in the IBNS Journal
 - For Volume 48 No. 2 – A seven page report was received a week after the deadline for submitting Chapter Reports. Chapters were given guidelines on submitting reports and this report exceeded guidelines.
 - For Volume 48 No. 3 – An email was sent to Art Levenite by Evzen Sknouril but no report was attached. Evzen was unable to find his report to resubmit.
- 2) On 23 January 2009 Evzen requested one of the Journals allocated to the Czech Chapter be sent to the Library of the Museum of Fine Arts in Prague. This request was complied with; since Volume 48 No. 1 the Czech Chapter receives one Journal and the Library receives the other.
- 3) Evzen Sknouril was asked to account for his expenditures at the Board Meeting in Valkenburg in 2008, he deferred the presentation of his accounting to the Board Meeting in Memphis 2008 but failed to deliver a proper account. He was given until the end of August 2008 to submit his accounts. He has never submitted what was requested and the matter was closed at the London Board Meeting in 2008. He had previously been paid for the transfer of the Library from Milan to Prague. (The principal elements of this saga appear in various IBNS Board Meeting minutes.)
- 4) Evzen Sknouril failed to follow directions from the IBNS Board of Directors to hand over the European Library after it was sold. A lawyer was hired by the IBNS to facilitate the handover, which was done without the co-operation of Librarian Sknouril. Evzen still has videos belonging to the IBNS which he refuses to surrender.
- 5) For his failure to co-operate with the IBNS Board in the sale of the European Library, the IBNS Board rejected Evzen's application to rejoin the IBNS after he allowed his membership to lapse. Payment for Evzen's IBNS dues and application to rejoin were received nine months after his payment was due. (See minutes to the On-line Board Meeting on page 73.)

This correspondence from the Czech Chapter and the replies are presented to inform the membership of issues with the Czech Chapter. The complaints raised by Evzen Sknouril and the Czech Chapter will not be discussed again because they have been discussed over and over by the IBNS Board of Directors and Executive Officers.

*Peter Symes
IBNS President*

Member Profiles

Following a demand uncovered in the recent survey of IBNS members; we have implemented the first in a series introducing members of the Society by short profiles. This revives a feature found in older *IBNS Journals* and will hopefully increase communication within the fraternity which is the IBNS. Members are encouraged to send a profile of around 350 words and a picture to the Editor at editor@ibns.biz for future editions of the *Journal*. Please include your IBNS member number and, optionally, add any contact details (e.g. email address or postal address) at the end of the profile.

Andre du Toit, 9369 – South Africa

I am 52 years old and was born and raised in South Africa. I have been collecting notes since 2004. I started off collecting notes of the world and soon realized it is an almost impossible collection with limited funds like mine.

I then changed and started collecting banknotes of all the countries in Africa which had been under British rule, plus Zaire.

A year later I was appointed as the Secretary for the South African Banknote Society. I served 2 years and had to resign due to a full work load.

All the notes I collected do not satisfy me as much as the friends I made in this process of collecting. Some of the overseas collectors I met are Andrew Roberts (whom I would love to meet in person as he has done so much for me and my collection). Another friend is Hermann Huber from Austria. We have met on a few occasions and I am known to him as his African brother. A dear friend whom I am going to visit next year in Austria.

I always wanted to write a book about my collections but having been around the block I soon realized that there are so many good people who have already done it or are busy doing it. I now rather assist them with their projects. Some of these people (whom I came into contact with) are Owen Linzmayer, Dr Heinz Wirz and Steve Milner. Thanks to them who make collecting easier.

If I may be of assistance to any collector or prospective collector you may get in contact with me.

Any collector or dealer that wishes to visit South Africa please let me know so I may assist you in any way possible. I stay about 10 minutes from Johannesburg Airport.

P.O. Box 12131

Benoryn 1504

South Africa

Cell: 083 256 2318

Fax: 086 647 0501

andredutoit@menlo.co.za



Nick Woods, 6059 – Great Britain

I live in Norfolk England and in my younger years I travelled extensively and consequently collected random banknotes from all the different places in the world I visited, either from working or on holidays. For 30 years+ I have tried to acquire a selection from

all countries, which have issued banknotes—however nowadays rather than having massive amounts just for the sake of collecting, I only keep the notes that most interest me. These are mainly UK Commonwealth, island issues and capturing the history depicted on the colourful notes of South American countries.

So I feel I have achieved a goal with deciding what to collect and hope in the future to study more about my specific interests, become more informative about banknote collecting and enjoy the process of interaction with other members with similar collecting interests across the world.

I can be contacted on nick.woodsuk@btoopenworld.com



Anil Bohora, LM-199 – India

I live in India. I am an engineer by education and currently run a business, but collecting banknotes of the world is my passion. I have been collecting banknotes of the world since I was a kid, but have started a serious collection about 5 years ago.

I have almost complete collections of banknotes of many countries of the world such as Viet-Nam, Republic of India, Bhutan, Nepal, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Cambodia, Lao, Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, Tibet, etcetera. I am always looking for that one missing note that will help me come closer to completing these collections. I also have a substantial collection of British India and Portuguese India banknotes. German Notgeld is another collecting area that I enjoy.

I also collect banknotes of world that are not printed on paper. I have a very large and unique collection of banknotes that are made up of silk, cloth, jute, aluminium foil, leather, wood, gold & silver foils, etcetera. I have almost complete collection of polymer banknotes.

My goal is also to have at least one banknote of every country in the world that ever issued a banknote as per SCWPM, and I am currently missing only 17.

But as a collector of banknotes, I cherish every banknote I get from any country, in any quality, as every banknote tells me a unique story.

I am a co-author of a book titled "Banknotes of Bhutan". I like to research many aspects of banknotes of the world and have published a few articles in the *IBNS Journal* and other hobby journals.

I am always very interested to communicate with other fellow collectors to share information and can be contacted via email at bohora@yahoo.com



IBNS Expert Panel

In response to requests by members, we have created an 'Expert Panel'. This is our first list of the Panel, where IBNS members have offered themselves as an 'Expert' on nominated subjects. They are willing to answer reasonable questions posed by members seeking information on notes associated with the subject. If a question is considered 'unreasonable' they will let you know; for instance, any question which would take a long time to answer might be considered unreasonable. Please remember there will be questions they can't answer and please avoid asking for valuations of notes, other than broad estimates.

Members who would like to nominate for the Expert Panel should contact one of the IBNS Secretaries (see page 2 of this *IBNS Journal*) so your nominated subjects can be listed on our database and your details will appear in future editions of the *IBNS Journal*.

Where an IBNS member would like to contact a member of the Expert Panel, but has no email facility, please look up their postal address in the latest *IBNS Directory* (July 2008).

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Minutes of the IBNS Online Board Meeting and Votes

SEPTEMBER 2009, HELD PURSUANT TO IBNS BYLAWS ARTICLE VII, SECTION 5

On 11 August 2009 President Peter Symes, in an email to board members, gave twenty-one days notice of the calling of an online board meeting to be held from 2 September to 11 September to consider three motions proposed by him.

The three motions to be decided were:

1. That an application by Evzen Sknouril to rejoin the IBNS be rejected.
2. That a decision be made on a member symbol for use by IBNS members.
3. That a decision be made on a symbol for use by the IBNS during the 50th Anniversary celebrations.

Within the following twenty-one days, twenty board members acknowledged receipt of the notice. As this number was in excess of one third of all members of the board (including ex officio members) the session became a formal meeting.

Material relevant to the three motions was made available to board members on 30 August. The online session was open for debate on the Directors' Forum for ten days from 2 September to 11 September. No amendments to the motions were proposed during that period.

Voting was open from 12 September to 18 September with sixteen board members casting their ballots by email to the General Secretary who collated the votes.

Motion 1: That an application by Evzen Sknouril to rejoin the IBNS be rejected.

YES (reject the application): 15

NO (do not reject the application): 1

Motion carried.

Motion 2: That a decision be made on a member symbol for use by IBNS members.

Board members were asked to give their first and second preferences for the designs submitted by members Jean-Yves Lefevre, Victor Seper, Vincent Tan, Francis Thornton and David White.

The winning design was by David White who received the most votes (five).



Motion 3: That a decision be made on a symbol for use by the IBNS during the 50th Anniversary celebrations.

Board members were asked to give their first and second preferences for the designs submitted by members Jean-Yves Lefevre, Nico Ribens, Vincent Tan and David White.

The winning design was by David White who received the most votes (seven).



The General Secretary announced the results on the Directors' Forum on 19 September and by email to the board.

David White
General Secretary
22 September 2009

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New Members

The following people have recently joined the IBNS and are welcomed to the Society. We hope they find membership rewarding and they will find the opportunity to contribute to the Society.

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111
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COLL: Arabic notes, Iraq, Middle East.
Introduced by Clive Rice.

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Introduced by Milt Blackburn

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World, World Military

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Empire, World notes

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Introduced by Milt Blackburn

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Garththecoinguy@shaw.ca

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COLL: Cambodia, Inflation notes,

World War I, World War II, French

Assignats, Canadian Charter

\$10.00, Chinese Vertical notes,

China 1928 5 dollars, Hansatsu,

Canadian Journey notes, Mexico 1

peso prefixs, Russia 1909 5 rubles.

Introduced by Ian Marshall

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Tung Lo Wan Road

Hong Kong

yu_chun_tat@yahoo.com.hk

COLL: Hong Kong, China,

World notes, England

Zack, Hal 9996

4320 196th S.W # B

PMB # 244

Lynnwood, WA 98036

USA

COLL: South America, Latin

America Hyperinflation notes

Bank Wrapped Notes from 3rd

world Countries.

Introduced by James Warmus

Nota bene: Under Article II, Section 3 of the Bylaws of the IBNS, existing members may object to any new member by writing to the General Secretary, informing him of objections as to why the new member should not be admitted to the IBNS.

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- Free IBSS breakfasts at the two major scripophily gatherings: Washington, USA, and Antwerp, Belgium.



Membership Fee (as of 2009):
€20 / £12 / \$25

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Ad Index

- 77Anil Kumar Jain
 75Armen Hovsepian
 80ATS Notes
 72B. Frank & Son
 5Bowers & Merena
 75Coincraft
 76Colin Narbeth & Son Ltd.
 78Otmar Diehl
 Back CoverDix Noonan Webb
 4Educational Coin Company
 79Essie Kashani
 77First City Currency and Collectibles
 73Gintaras Ziaunys
 76Ian Gradon World Notes
 76International Bond and Share Society
 73John Eccles
 76John Pettit Pty. Ltd.
 78Jolie Coins
 79Kate's Paper Money
 78Keith Potter
 3Krause Publications
 54London Coins
 79Mel Steinberg
 10Mexican Coin Company
 72Michael Morris
 77Notability Banknotes
 26Olmstead Currency
 9Page's Coins and Currency
 Inside Back CoverPam West
 80Paul Wilde
 78Pomexport
 78Richard Miranda
 79Rosenblum Coins
 Inside Front Cover.Spink
 50Token Publishing Ltd.
 78W. Ribí
 77William Henderson
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